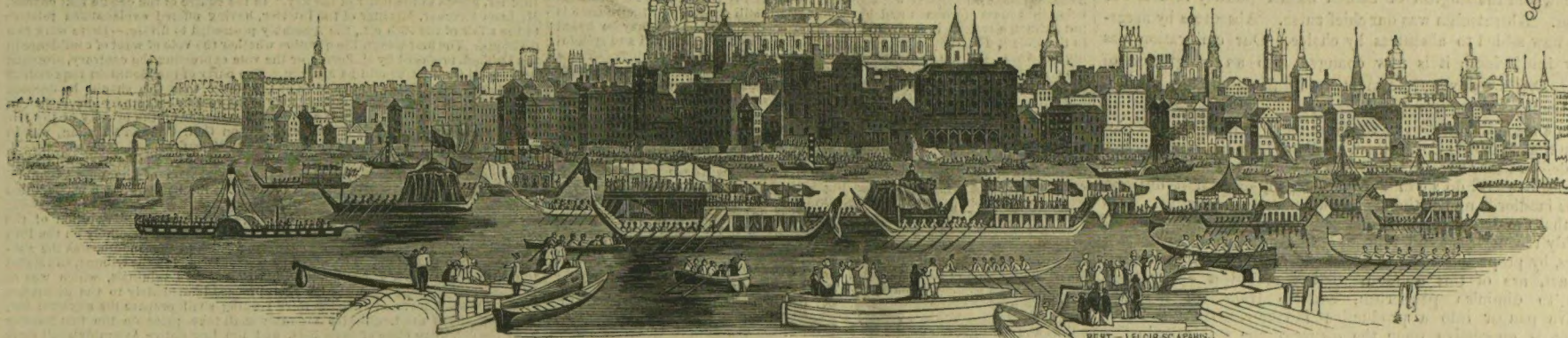


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

## IRELAND, AND ITS MINISTERIAL TREATMENT.

ALTHOUGH the session is but a week old, our legislators are in full debate upon the miseries of Ireland. Two measures of the Government have been proposed—the one of continued coercion, the other of temporary relief. The first has been already sanctioned in the Commons by a majority so great as almost to amount to unanimity. The second will, in all probability, meet with greater opposition.

The sentiment both of Parliament and the country is in favour of the Irish administration of the Earl of Clarendon. The Government will, therefore, have no difficulty in obtaining the continuation for six months longer of the extraordinary powers which were entrusted to him last session for the more effectual suppression of the rebellion or insurrection of Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher. If that rebellion were serio-comic in its results, there was no comedy in its intention. Its comparative harmlessness was the work of Lord Clarendon, who, by the judicious use of the powers in his hands, prevented it from becoming formidable.

While insurrection in Austria, Prussia, and France was not suppressed without an enormous cost of human life, the suppression of the insurrection in Ireland was almost bloodless. There was no assault upon a populous city, no combat between the troops and the people in crowded thoroughfares, no destruction of property. The field of battle was a cabbage garden; and the only Irish barricade ever heard of, except in the fiery columns of the *United Irishman*, was erected in an attic. To the Irish Executive the credit of this result is entirely due. Lord Clarendon used his powers with firmness, but with forbearance; with sufficient vigour, but with the greatest discretion. He saved the Irish from much misery; and many a fierce enemy of the Saxon has to thank his timely severity for existence and safety. When the Government in his name asks for the continuance of those powers for a short and specified time, the country is disposed to give entire credence to the assertion that the demand is not made in wantonness of tyranny, but for justice

and mercy—not for the purposes of oppression, as some of the Repeal faction represent it to be, but in consequence of a necessity of which the Irish Executive is the best if not the only judge. In this spirit the House of Commons viewed the application for the continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. In this spirit they sanctioned the principle; and in this spirit the British public generally will, if the renewal be granted, rely upon Lord Clarendon to use and not to abuse it.

But coercion, unfortunately, is the easiest part of the business. It is no remedy for the social cancer of a corroding pauperism. It cannot cure the destitution of millions. The turbulence of portions of Ireland may be restrained by the suspension of the rights of free citizenship enjoyed in England and Scotland; but Irish hunger, bankruptcy, degradation, and despair are not diminishable by the compulsory quietude of the people. Other measures must be simultaneously adopted to procure them food or employment. The paramount difficulty is to decide what those measures shall be. The Government is fully aware of its duty in this respect; but neither Government nor society know very well what course to pursue, and what remedies to adopt that shall be immediately beneficial. There is no lack of good will. The same hand which coerced the disaffected lavished eight millions of pounds sterling upon the perishing. There is, perhaps, a lack of knowledge. There is, certainly, a lack of power even to commence, without doing additional mischief, a task so gigantic as the social regeneration of a people squeezed down into pauperism by the neglect and mismanagement of centuries. All the accounts received from Ireland are painfully unanimous upon the social revolution that famine and a panic-terror are working among the people. Mr. John O'Connell drew a striking picture of the present state of his country; in his speech on Tuesday night, in reply to Sir George Grey. "We are," said he, "a perishing people; the strength of our population is gone; multitudes have emigrated, and those who remain are rendered powerless by their own internal dissensions, and are split almost into as many parties and factions as there are individuals. I do not believe that if he who once possessed a power over the hearts

of the people of Ireland such as no man ever before wielded, were again amongst them, he would be able to rouse them to one single effort against any outrage or injustice that may be inflicted on them; so utterly hopeless are they, so dread is their despair."

Mr. O'Connell might have bestowed some further colouring on this rapid sketch. He might have depicted the millions of helpless and hopeless paupers who swarm in every corner of the land. He might have told of the millions of acres that have never been cultivated, although capable of cultivation, and of the hundreds of thousands of fertile acres that have been abandoned by their occupiers and thrown upon the hands of their ruined landlords. He might have dwelt upon the misery of one portion of the people, without forgetting the scandalous dishonesty of another. He might have told us of the hundreds of farmers who have defrauded their landlords, and fled with their hoarded gold to America—not so much because they were dishonest, but because they feared that ruin would overtake them if they remained, and that rent and poor-rates together would reduce them into a pauperism as utterly hopeless as that of their neighbours. He might have shown us the insolvent and helpless landlords, as well as the destitute people; and in noticing the vast amount of recent emigration, he might have observed that it was principally the youthful, the vigorous, and the enterprising portion of the population that shook from off their feet the dust of their native land; and that the old, the diseased, the suffering, the helpless, and the dispirited remained behind, as dead-weights upon the luckless proprietors of an unproducing, though not unproductive soil. These facts are now notorious; and it seems that the Poor-Law—so just in theory, so desirable in principle, and so well intended, has but aggravated all these evils and extended the misery, if not the demoralization, of Ireland to the middle and the higher classes.

"The present law," says a recent letter, bearing the well-known signature of Aubrey de Vere, a resident landlord, "aggravates every old evil and vice, implants new and worse, and blights or empsons the influences of nascent good among us. Evictions were denounced. Evictions are now precipitated, because the only





alternative consists in leaving to men supported by the rate that land which they cannot cultivate, and by the produce of which alone the rate can be paid. Estates overburdened with debt were complained of. At present estates in the market can find no purchaser, and those most heavily encumbered are least likely to be pushed to a sale, because their sale would be least likely to recompense the mortgagee and the attorney. Our bad agriculture was an opprobrium. The Poor-Law swallows up the means of its improvement, and the English or Scotch farmer politely refuses our invitation. Absenteeism was our chief curse. Absentees by necessity are now added to absentees by choice. Our emigration was formerly insufficient; it is now changed into an emigration of capital. Day by day our farmers fly in panic-stricken hordes, leaving the land a waste."

This is a more striking, more eloquent, and more complete picture than that of Mr. O'Connell. The Poor-Law has not wrought out the deliverance of Ireland. It was to expect too much of it to believe that it would do so in one generation, even if it did not crush the landlords under the heavy wheels of its chariot. It is evident that the details of that measure must be scrupulously and thoroughly reconsidered and reformed; and we are glad to see that Ministers, by proposing a committee to inquire into the working of the act, are of this opinion. The true object of a Poor-Law is to diminish pauperism, and to transform the unproductive pauper into a productive labourer. But a Poor-Law that is oppressive upon the owner of the soil fails in this object. It makes a pauper of him also, and diminishes the sphere of productive employment by confiscating capital. This is the fundamental error of the present Irish Poor-Law. It has been introduced into a country unable to bear it. A Poor-Law affirming the right of the able-bodied is a powerful medicine. It may cure a strong patient, but it may kill a weak one. England bears it, and has thriven under it; but England has been insured to its operation for two centuries, and it was introduced before the population pressed very severely upon the resources of property. Were it introduced now for the first time into England, and were England as Ireland is, a purely agricultural country, the landlords could not exist under it. The reconsideration of this law in all the practical details of its working is evidently the first task that Parliament must perform; and it is to be hoped that the committee to be appointed on the motion of Sir William Somerville will be prompt in its action. It is not enough to grant from the taxes paid by the British people large sums in aid of such Irish Poor-Law Unions as are unable to bear the burden of the necessary poor-rate, as proposed by the Government on Wednesday last. England has enough to do to maintain her own poor. The burden must be adjusted to the back that is to bear it; and it must be accompanied by other measures which will lighten its load, such as cultivation of the waste lands by a peasant proprietary, or by a tenant having leases in perpetuity. It will not do, as Sir Aubrey de Vere says, "to make believe that we can multiply resources by shifting halfpence from pocket to pocket, or that we can lengthen the pauper's blanket by sewing on at one end what we have cut off at the other." The evil to be remedied is poverty. Poverty can only be permanently and satisfactorily remedied by labour. The only labour that can be applied in Ireland is labour upon the soil. Ireland has partially or wholly lost her food for three consecutive years. She suffers from that loss, and from the drain of her best blood, consequent upon the panic which it has occasioned. A mere Poor-Law will not create wealth, except there be a proprietary solvent enough and sensible enough to employ the people productively rather than feed them idly. A Poor-Law that is too stringent and oppressive upon the rate-payer, defeats its own intention in this respect. The Irish Poor-Law has done this; and the proprietors of the soil are in a condition that they can neither employ the people productively nor maintain them idly. It must be reformed, therefore, before the evil becomes too great, and before all classes are swamped in one abyss of inextricable misery. Such misery would not confine itself to Ireland. England and Ireland are like the Siamese twins. The gangrene of the one must extend to the other; and the social pestilence that attacks the life of Ireland must of necessity make some inroad upon that of England. Though we have a large burden in the million and a half of English paupers that we have to maintain, it would be cheaper for us to aid the Irish landlords in cultivating Ireland than to allow their estates to be confiscated for the present necessities of an enormous pauperism. Three years of such pauperism would eat up all the property of the country; and what would be the condition of England if such were the condition of Ireland?

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that the command of the forces in India is to be offered to Sir George Napier, who is now at Nice.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has given public notice to officers desirous of interview, that he will not be able to see any one until the commencement of the leave for the season, which begin next week.

The Captains' Good Service Pension, vacated by the promotion of Rear-Admiral W. F. Carroll, C.B., has been bestowed upon Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H., late superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard. He is only eight in seniority from the top of the list.

**REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.**—Mr. A. Anderson, M.P. for Southampton, intends proposing to Parliament, "That a Select Committee of the House be appointed to inquire into the practicability of effecting a large reduction of naval expenditure by providing an available steam fleet through the means of private enterprise," and with that intent has addressed a letter to Mr. W. C. Morgan, secretary to the Steam-ship Owners' Association, dated the 22nd of January, explaining the mode by which he proposes to obtain his object. Mr. Morgan has transmitted copies of Mr. Anderson's letter to the owners of most steam-packets. The proposal is for owners to obtain consent of the Admiralty, and then to strengthen their vessels and adapt them for warlike purposes, giving the Government the power of purchase or hire, at prices to be fixed by arbitration. The ships, after the alterations are approved by a competent surveyor, are to be exempt from light dues and compulsory pilotage. The cost of alteration for a ship of 600 tons is estimated at from £150 to £200. Mr. Anderson anticipates by the adoption of his proposition that an unrivalled fleet would be ready at all times, without burden on the national exchequer. In time of war the same crews are to remain with war wages, but additional officers and men to be taken from the Royal Navy. He states that the Ordnance are ready to furnish the armament, and that the Marine Artillery could work the guns. With such an available force, Mr. Anderson considers further outlay for the construction of steam ships of war unnecessary, and that many now in commission could be placed in ordinary, and thus an important reduction of public expenditure be effected.

**WOOLWICH, FEB. 4.**—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered a new frigate to be laid down at this yard, from plans furnished by Messrs. Read, Chatfield, and Creuze, of the late Naval School of Architecture. She is said to be named the *San Firenze*, and is to be pierced for 50 guns. It is expected her keel will shortly be laid down on No. 4 slip.—The *Royal Albert*, 120, and *Nankin*, 50, building at this yard, are progressing rapidly, in consequence of the additional number of workmen that have lately been placed upon them.—*Torch*, steam-vessel, is nearly ready for commission, and will be tried down the river in a few days.—Captain F. Bullock assumes the command of the Dockyard during the absence of Commodore H. Eden, who is at present on a visit to Armagh, preparatory to his approaching nuptials with the Hon. Miss Beresford.

The funeral of Lieutenant-General Sir T. Arbuthnot took place with great military pomp and ceremony, at St. Philip's church, Salford, on Saturday. The 30th Foot, the 4th Dragoons, and the Royal Artillery at present in barracks at Liverpool assisted in the ceremony; and the mayor and four aldermen of the Manchester corporation, and the mayors, aldermen, and councillors of Manchester and Salford, were present, and joined in the procession.

**THE MILITARY WAR MEDALS.**—The war medals for the veterans of the army were delivered at the Horse-Guards, from the Mint, on Monday last, and are now being sorted, preparatory to immediate distribution.

**CAVALRY FOR INDIA.**—With reference to the report circulated last week amongst several of our contemporaries, that the 8th Hussars and 12th Lancers had received orders for embarkation for India, we can state that no such orders have been issued. The 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers are the first light cavalry regiments for foreign service.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, February 7th, 1849.

Never was the famous *bon mot* of M. de Salvandy, so often since applied to the circumstances of the day, more applicable than during the past week—"On danse sur un volcan." Paris is in the midst of its carnival: Paris dances at balls given for foreigners, for the French still show themselves chary of the pleasures that they offer to others; Paris riots at the Opera masked balls as of yore—and all this upon the very crater of a volcano, which gave one puff of sulphureous Socialist smoke on Monday week last, and was hastily plugged up for the time being by a mass of cannon and bayonets. Paris still dances, but the volcano is not extinct; although it is choked, its underground grumblings may be heard in the violent ultra-Republican red journals, and in the distracted and spiteful murmurings of the disappointed *Montagne* in the Assembly. Those who might by chance have quitted Paris after the fearful days of June, and returned only on that day which has taken its place in the history of the Republic as the 29th day of January, would have found their old revolutionary Paris almost in the same state in which they left it. Bayonets again "larded" all the principal thoroughfares of the capital; cannon protected the building of the Assembly, and there it still remains; the gardens of the Tuileries were closed, and showed, through the palisadings, groups of soldiers with stacked arms among the leafless trees; the Champs Elysées were once more a bivouac and a camp; and before the advancing battalions, as they marched along the streets of the capital, retreated some hundreds of those nameless and incomprehensible beings whose dwellings are a mystery, whose existence is a problem, who only appear upon the surface of society when the wind of insurrection is blowing, as if they had sprung out of the earth, and who disappear as they have come; they retired grumbling into the *faubourgs*. The puff of the volcano was a thick one, and the smoke still hovers upon the horizon of the city. The surface is calm enough, and has remained so during the week; but the military preparation lurks in the background still: all the *débarcadères* of the different railroads are still filled with battalions of infantry, who bivouac upon straw in passages, rooms and halls of each establishment. The front court of the ex-Palais Royal is closed and filled with soldiers, who cook their meals *à fresco* in the old abode of Royalty; the troops are almost entirely consigned to their barracks; the public offices are thickly guarded; the patrols are numerous and incessant during the night; the military spirit of General Changarnier still pervades the capital. The ultra journals may thunder and deny as they will; the *Montagne* guards may bluster and accuse as they will in the Assembly; but no one can be the dupe of their manoeuvres. All Paris and all France are well aware that a widely-spread and deeply-laid conspiracy, which had its affiliations throughout various parts of the country, had fixed upon the 29th of January as the day for a fresh insurrection, which was to be attempted at the same time in all the great cities, and that the military precautionary measures alone prevented its outbreak. Although the whole plot has failed, and the insurrection has *avorté*, the plot of the 29th January has gained itself a name as memorable as the more successful ones of the 15th of May or the 23rd of June, which were allowed to come to a crisis. The arrests of suspected conspirators are said to have already amounted to some 200; and although Colonel Forestier of the National Guard may have been released after some examination and explanation, there are enough of the supposed ring-leaders in prison to lead to further discoveries of the designs of the secret societies in all their ramifications; and papers enough have been seized to prove what Paris and all France had to expect from the tender mercies of the "Red" ultra-Democrats and Socialists, had they seized upon the reins of Government by a *coup de main*—the old sanguinary extravagancies—the old frantic imitation of past days of terror—a *comité de salut public*—the dissolution of the National Guards—a spoliation of all who "possess"—a confiscation of all emigrants—an "épuration" of suspected aristocrats by the régime of the guillotine. Among the arrests, that of D'Alton Shee, ex-Legitimist, *ex-pair de France*, ex-*député* of the fashionable world, and now a Socialist chief, and president of the ultra-revolutionary club of the "Solidarité Républicaine," has excited a great sensation among his quondam friends of the upper classes; but pity is not one of the feelings excited. The arrest of some of the former delegates of the Luxembourg Committee under the government of Messrs. Louis Blanc and Albert, sufficiently shows the cankerous nature of the doctrines the former rulers of the country preached.

The position of the lower classes, in general, in the midst of this hurly-burly of the last week, has been calm and full of proper feeling among the mass: the working classes in general, and in their great majority, are feelingly, and only too miserably, alive to the truths taught them by all the disasters of the past year, that revolutions upon revolutions only plunge them into deeper and deeper distress. The feeling of the *bourgeoisie*—that is to say, of the shop-keeping classes—grows meanwhile, and at every new crisis of this kind, more and more strenuously reactionary: as far as they are concerned, the true Republicans cannot be blamed for their clamour; this feeling is now openly expressed in only one invariable tendency. It is impossible to enter any shop and speak upon the political position of the country, without hearing the desire unhesitatingly expressed for the restoration of Henri V. Of Louis Philip, of the Orleans party, of a Regency, there is never any mention; a Monarchy, and that Monarch the one alluded to, is all their cry. The shop-keeping classes even go so far as to look upon a restoration as an eventual certainty, and make it only a question of time. Their words are not "*Aurons-nous Henri V?*" but "*Quand l'aurons-nous?*"

Meanwhile the Legitimist party, as a party, still keeps its old determination not to stir, not to intrigue, but to bide its time in confidence. Much has been said about the disaffection spread abroad among the Garde Mobile, in consequence of their turbulent conduct on the 28th. That no very great reliance is to be placed upon these young janissaries of the capital, a year ago for the most part mere *gamins de Paris*, is very possible: spite of their deeds in June, their vacillating spirit, and their hot silly heads, easily led away, are no qualifications for steady *défenseurs de la patrie*; but it seems that the suspicion of their fidelity to the cause of order has been greatly exaggerated; and the changes in their organisation, and among their superior officers, have greatly tended to give them a more reassuring character.

The army is said to be steady to the Government, but very willing to shout unanimously "*Vive l'Empereur!*" if the cry should be once raised. Altogether the events of the past week, and the ready precautions of the Government, may be said to have consolidated rather than weakened the Republic, in spite of the clamours of the ultras; for that crisis, which all expected with terror, but from which the party adverse to the Republic—i. e. the majority of the country—looked as likely to bring an immediate change should the ultras be subdued, has certainly been deferred for a time by the vigorous measures taken. Upon this subject the opinions are as various as men's tempers in these times: the expectations of the sanguine, the hopes of the relying, the fears of the apprehensive, the terrors of the timorous, are all mingled pell-mell in their predictions for the future; and these are times when no one can predict for the morrow, especially in such a country. The design of the ultra party to seize upon the Government before the dissolution of the Assembly, and the election of a new one, which can scarcely do otherwise than produce such a powerful reactionary majority by *universal suffrage*, has been proved; they now rage, and stamp, and foam at the mouth with disappointment; but it does not appear *probable*, under the present aspect of affairs, that they can make a fresh attempt; although with their eternal mistaken monomania, that if they rise, what they call the people must be on their side, all things are possible. The "confusion twice confounded" of the Assembly has, meanwhile, added greatly to the ferment of the week. There, the *Montagnards*, or "Highlanders" as the *petits journaux* facetiously call them, storm and fret more furiously than ever. Ledru-Rollin lifts his nose aloft more imperiously than before. Felix Pyat flashes lightning from his large dark eyes. Jarrans gesticulates and roars as *Bully Bottom*, like a provincial actor. They act the Convention over again, and deem themselves its modern heroes; they employ their usual tactics in meeting beforehand accusation by counter-accusation and denunciation; they attack Changarnier as a *traître à la patrie*, for his preventive preparations, which they call a provocation; they demand *enquêtes parlementaires*; they insist upon the *mise en accusation* of the Ministry for unconstitutional measures in repressing disorder by repressing the clubs; they denounce everything and everybody, except themselves—the only pure Republicans. With a singular inconsistency in reasoning, they lay all the blame of the movement of the 29th upon the "infamous Royalists," and yet call the stirring up of the *faubourgs* "the sublime manifestation of an heroic people." For a time, the Assembly, sulky at the idea of its possible dissolution, almost throws itself into their arms; and they raise a hymn of triumph. The Assembly, however, seems to get alarmed at its own course, turns round, accepts General Oudinot's *ordre du jour* motive to help the Ministers out of their scrape; it does more, it accepts the *prise en considération* of M. Lanjuinais' amendment upon the famous Râteau motion for its own dissolution—an amendment fixing a still somewhat indefinite, but not far distant term for this "accomplishment." And all this takes place amidst storms of utter confusion, in which all decency is lost. In the sitting of yesterday upon this latter subject, the condemnation of his ultra colleagues of the Provisional Government, deceased, in the affair of the 17th March, by M. de Lamartine, excited much sensation. Meanwhile, although we have rumours enough of plots of the "Reds" to fire Paris by hiring houses in different quarters and setting fire to them on a given signal, and the constant repetition of the old cry, "*Nous allons avoir quelque chose*," Paris still dances on its volcano; and play-going people rush in crowds to the Vaudeville to see the "*Foire aux Idées*," in which most reactionary piece the Republic is more scouted, flouted, and slapped on the face than by any of its reactionary predecessors.

##### FRANCE.

The National Assembly this week has very unequivocally shewn the hostility of the majority of its members to the present Cabinet, although it has shrunk from following up its initial manifestation to the result to which it tended. On Saturday the report of the committee appointed to investigate the grounds on which the Government acted on Monday, the 29th ult., and which had pronounced, by a large majority, against the urgency of the question—a report tantamount to the rejection of the inquiry altogether—was brought under discussion; and, on the question of its adoption, an amendment was proposed by M. Louis Perré, the editor of *Le Siècle*, and a member of the Cavaignac party, proposing that the report of the committee be rejected, and that the Assembly declare generally that the tendencies of the policy of the Cabinet are dangerous to the Republic. After a debate, attended with great uproar, the question of the simple rejection of the report of the committee was put and carried, by a majority of 407 against 387.

Immediately after the adjournment, the members of the Cabinet assembled at

the palace of the President, in the Champs Elysées, where they resolved, without a moment's hesitation, that they could retain their offices and persevere in the mission which had been confided to them; and a paragraph appeared accordingly to this effect in the *Moniteur* of Monday morning.

The question in the other part of the amendment, proposed by M. Perré, was the subject of debate on Monday.

The order of the day *motivé*, proposed by M. Peré, was in these terms:—"The National Assembly, declaring that the policy of the Ministry appears to create dangers to the Republic, passes to the order of the day."

Another order of the day, proposed by Gen. Oudinot, was as follows:—"The National Assembly, adopting the conclusions of the Committee, and considering that the bulletin offensive to the Assembly (a paper urging the necessity of the dissolution of the Assembly) has been formally disavowed by the Minister of the Interior, passes to the order of the day." In the course of the debate that ensued, M. Leon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, having offered explanations relative to the affair of the 29th ult., the Assembly proceeded to divide.—There were two divisions. The first was on the question whether the vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet, proposed by M. Perré, or the vote expressing the contrary, proposed by General Oudinot, should be first put. The party of the Mountain required, as they were entitled to do by the rules of the House, that this should be decided by ballot, thus covering the unpopularity of the vote by its secrecy; nevertheless, there appeared a majority of 435 against 403 in favour of the priority of the Ministerial movement. The second division, on Gen. Oudinot's motion, was in favour of the Government, being 461 for, and 359 against.

This vote was considered decisive as to the stability of the Cabinet, which will now, probably, continue in favour until the convocation of the new Assembly. Changes in individual offices may take place, but the Ministry, as a whole, must remain.

On Tuesday, the proposition of M. Râteau, relative to the dissolution of the National Assembly, and the convocation of the Legislative Assembly on the 19th of March next, the elections being fixed for the 4th of that month, was the subject of debate, in the course of which M. Râteau ascended the tribune, and stated that he renounced his proposition to adopt that of M. Lanjuinais, which was as follows:—"The National Assembly shall proceed immediately to the discussion of the electoral law, and after the third reading shall prepare the electoral list. The elections of the Legislative Assembly shall take place on the first Sunday after the definitive close of those lists, and the Legislative Assembly shall meet on the 10th day following that of the elections. The order of the day of the National Assembly shall be so regulated, that, independently of the electoral law, the law on the Council of State, and the law on the responsibility of the President of the Republic and the Ministers, shall be voted previous to the dissolution. The decree of the 11th December, 1848, is, in other respects, repealed."

M. Lamartine delivered a speech of extraordinary eloquence in favour of the dissolution; and at its close the Assembly broke up, amidst the greatest uproar and confusion. On Wednesday the Assembly resumed the discussion on M. Lanjuinais' amendment, and the first paragraph of the first article, which ran thus:—"The National Assembly shall immediately proceed to the first deliberation on the electoral law," was adopted without any discussion.

The second paragraph, providing that the second and third deliberations should take place within the period fixed by the regulations of the Assembly, was likewise adopted, and the first article voted without any opposition.

Of the 2nd article, viz. "Immediately after the promulgation of that law, the Assembly shall proceed to prepare the electoral lists. The elections of the Legislative Assembly shall take place on the first Sunday following the definitive close of said lists. The Legislative Assembly shall meet ten days after the election," the first paragraph was, after a long discussion, put from the chair, and adopted.

A grand ball, which was attended by 3000 persons, took place on Monday night at the Hôtel de Ville. The President of the Republic was present, and danced in several of the quadrilles.

##### SPAIN.

The Carlist insurrection still smoulders in Catalonia: Intelligence from Bayonne, to the 4th inst., announces that a band of insurgents had been attacked by the Queen's troops in the Sierra Andia, and that in the conflict several of the insurgents were killed or wounded. Twenty-three prisoners were taken, and all, except two pardoned on account of their youth, were subsequently shot.

The insurgent chief, Pantaleon Azara, has taken refuge in France, with the whole of the men under his command. General Urbistondo was in close pursuit of Soto, who would be forced either to enter France or surrender.

There is no news of interest from the capital. Ricalde has been shot, by order of Urbistondo. Two hours after his execution, a reprieve arrived from Madrid.

##### ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Intelligence, dated the 29th ult., represents Rome as perfectly tranquil. The Constituent Assembly was to meet on the 5th inst., when the trial of strength between parties would commence. Many rumours were afloat of an armed intervention. General Isaboni was under trial, having been arrested when proceeding to Terracina to invite the inhabitants of Lorio, &c. (all brigands), to rise and march upon Rome. The conduct of the people in the present state of things was most exemplary; in any other country pillage, murder, &c. must have followed the attempts of the "*Camarilla*" (not the Pope), at Gaëta, to produce anarchy, civil war, and all its horrors.

The names of the deputies elected to the Constituent Assembly were proclaimed at Rome, on the 28th, from the top of the Capitol, in presence of the troops of the garrison and an immense concourse of spectators. The artillery of the Civic Guard and the fort of St. Angelo each fired 101 guns. Some Spanish vessels had arrived at Gaëta, with a body of troops on board, as an expedition in favour of the restoration of the Pope.

**PIEDMONT.**—The second session of the Chambers of Piedmont was opened on the 1st inst. at Turin with a speech from the King of Sardinia, which, in consequence of the interest that present circumstances attach to it, we give in full.

##### "SENATORS AND DEPUTIES."

"My heart is filled with happiness in finding myself, on this solemn opening of Parliament, in the midst of you who so worthily represent the nation. When the Parliament was first opened our fortune was different, but our hope was not greater than now; nay, this hope is increased in all men of heart; for experience and constancy in misfortune have been added to our ancient rights. The labours you have to perform, during this second session, are manifold, various, difficult, and therefore worthy of you. We have to develop our internal institutions, and bring them into harmony with the genius and wants of our age, and thus promote the end to be accomplished by the Constituent Assembly of the kingdom of Upper Italy. The Constitutional Government rests upon two points—the King and the people. The first represents unity and strength; the second supports the liberty and progress of the nation. I have performed, and will continue to perform my part, by adopting for my people free institutions, by conferring places and honours upon men of merit and not of mere fortune, by composing my Court of the *élite* of the people, and by devoting the lives of myself and children to the security and independence of the country. You have ably assisted me in my difficult task. Continue thus to afford me your aid, and be convinced that it is only by the close union of our efforts the safety and happiness of all can be created and maintained. The friendship and esteem of the civilised nations of Europe, and above all of those who are bound to us by common ties of nationality, will follow and support us in our noble object. We have done all in our power to strengthen these fraternal ties; and if the late events in Central Italy have suspended the effect of our measures, we are confident they cannot be impeded for any length of time. The confederation of the princes and the people of Italy is one of the dearest wishes of our heart, and we will use all our efforts that this may be promptly accomplished. My ministers will make you more intimately acquainted with the policy to be followed by the government in those questions which agitate the Peninsula, and I hope that you will find it judicious, generous, and national. It is my duty to mention to you the subject of our army of independence, the supreme object of all our care. The corps of the army are completely reorganised and flourishing, and vie in beauty and valour with our navy. In my late visits to them, I have been able to observe in the countenances of the soldiers, and in their acclamations, how great is the patriotic ardour with which they are inspired. Everything leads us to hope that the mediation offered to us by two generous and friendly Powers will quickly come to the desired determination, and if this hope be deceived, it will not prevent us from recommencing the war, with the full confidence of gaining the victory. But, that it may conquer, the army must have the concurrence of the nation. This depends upon you, and above all upon the attitude of those provinces which constitute so precious a portion of our kingdom, and are so dear to our heart, of those provinces which join to the common virtues the special merit of constancy and martyrdom. Bear the sacrifices you have to make, for they will not be of long duration, and the fruits to be gathered from them will be perpetual. This is my wish, this is your task; in performing which you will have before you the example of your Prince."

**NAPLES.**—Accounts from Naples to the 28th ult. mention that much astonishment had been created by the fact of 600 Sicilians having volunteered to join the Neapolitan army at Messina.

##### PRUSSIA.

Intelligence this week from Berlin mentions the celebration, on the 3d inst., of the anniversary of the day on which the people of Prussia rose in arms, in answer to the appeal of the late King, in 1813, by the survivors of the volunteers of the War of Liberation, by a grand banquet. A loyal address to the King was presented by the meeting through the Prince of Prussia.

The Berlin election of the deputies of the Second Chamber took place on the 5th. The result was favourable to the Opposition party, six of their candidates having been chosen; three of them were each elected in two districts. The number of deputies for Berlin is nine; in consequence of the double election of three of the above names, three new elections will have to be made.

##### AUSTRIA.

The accounts from the seat of war in Hungary, this week, are uncertain and contradictory. The Magyars have not been quite crushed, and, under General Perczel, they still offer a resistance of a guerilla character to the Imperial troops.

From Vienna, we learn that seizures of arms and considerable quantities of ammunition had been effected in the town and faubourgs. Incendiary rockets had also been discovered. There was a rumour that a second insurrection would take place in March. The police had got trace of a club, which, to avoid detection, changed its place of meeting every night.

In the Austrian Diet (the punishment of death having been abolished by a vote of the majority a few days previously), M. Schuselka, on the 30th ult., pro-



posed that, in consequence, no further executions should take place, especially as it was to be hoped that a general amnesty would shortly be accorded. The matter was ordered to be taken into consideration on a future day. Several paragraphs of the bill on fundamental rights were adopted.

#### PORTUGAL.

Our advices this week from Lisbon state that, on the 30th ult., the debates in the Cortes had terminated; but the charges of incapacity and neglect brought against the Minister of Finance, had induced him to resign, an example that had been followed by some of his colleagues. The new Ministry is as follows:— Marshal Saldanha, President of the Council; Conde de Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine, *ad interim*; Senhor Lopez, Minister of Finance; Baron d'Ourem, Minister of War; Sa da Vergas, Justice.

#### UNITED STATES.

Accounts eleven days later than our last week's intelligence have reached us from New York, up to the 23rd ult.

There was no further increase in the returns of cholera throughout the States. The mania with regard to California, although now having lost its novelty, has not diminished in intensity, and the excitement throughout the Union is reported to be very great. It seems, by the statement now put forward, that the extent of the scene of operation covers some three hundred miles, and that, whilst formerly the pieces of gold found were limited to two ounces in weight, they are now being found in lumps of two pounds, daily. Emigrants and vessels are heard of throughout all the southern and eastern ports of the state. There is nothing more of importance; and in the hubbub about California, the cholera seems to have almost made its exit.

In Congress, the Slavery Question and the admission of California as a state had been debated, but without any result. The Southern Convention had adopted Mr. Calhoun's manifesto. That gentleman was very unwell.

The articles of agreement for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama have been signed. The contracting parties are Messrs. Aspinwall, Stephens, and Channay, constituting the Panama Railroad Company; to whom a grant of 250,000 dollars a year for 20 years had been recommended. It is proposed to complete the railroad in three years.

#### MEXICO.

Recent accounts represent the state of Mexico as one of turbulence and insubordination, which the Government was too weak to check. The papers are filled with accounts of robberies and murders committed in the very heart of the capital. Counterfeit gold and silver coin was in circulation. To add to these lamentable accounts, we have details of atrocities committed by the Indians. Congress was in session. It was feared that a quorum would not be obtained by the 1st of January. The Chamber of Deputies had framed several stringent decrees respecting absentees. The Government was without funds.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

By the monthly West India mail-packet *Tag*, we have this week advices to the 26th of December from this quarter. At Chagres, a great many arrivals were expected from America of emigrants and gold searchers for California. A steamer had arrived with 250 passengers already, amongst whom were the Governor and Judges and other authorities for this new portion of the American Union. Chagres is merely a larger settlement of the Indian natives in one-storyed houses, built of wood or bamboos, and thatched, and with scarcely sufficient provisions of the commonest kinds, such as dried fish and vegetables, with a few eggs and fowls, and a little meat dried in the sun; and consequently a great many of the poorer adventurers were very badly off for food and lodging for the short time of two days they had been kept there when the *Tag* left Chagres; and the boatmen having received sums five or six times above the usual prices from the Governor and Judges, and all parties able to give it, in their hurry to leave this unhealthy place, the canoes could not be procured for some time, at least at fair rates, by the poorer majority; and it is therefore to be feared that exposure to the sun, wretched living, and the fatigue up the river and across to Panama from Cruces, which must be done on mules, taking in all two days, with canoes and riding, would render them more liable to the bad effects of the climate, and produce great mortality amongst them.

#### CANADA.

The session of the Canadian Parliament commenced on the 18th ult. The Governor-General, in his speech on the occasion, stated that it was the purpose of the Queen to exercise the prerogative of mercy in favour of all persons who were still liable to penal consequences for political offences arising out of the unfortunate occurrences of 1837 and 1838. The restrictions imposed on the use of the French language were removed by an act of the Imperial Parliament; and assurance was given that steps would be taken for conferring upon the provincial authorities the entire control and management of the post-office department; and a hope was expressed of the practicability of establishing a low and uniform rate of postage throughout the provinces. Relative to the Quebec and Halifax Railway, the Governor observed that the officers employed in exploring the country, with the view of discovering the best line to connect these points, had presented a report strongly in favour of the proposed undertaking. The provision of funds for the early completion of the St. Lawrence Canals was strongly urged; and the subject of the depressed condition of the commercial affairs of the provinces formed a leading feature of the Address. The support of common schools was also alluded to, and the expediency of setting apart a portion of the public domain, in order that the revenue derived from its sale might form a fund, the interest of which should be applied to their support. The amendment of the existing Emigration Act was intended.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

According to intelligence from Jamaica, which is dated to the 7th ultimo, our colonial misgovernment is producing its effects in that important island. In the summary of news from the West Indies, which we published in our paper of the 13th ult., we noticed the error which had crept into the Import Duties (continuance) Bill. The Assembly passed the bill to the 15th of February, on which day the revenue was to cease, unless the expenditure of the island was reduced according to the distressed condition of the times; but, on reaching the Council Chamber, the clause was found to extend to December instead of February. The Council passed the bill immediately, and the Governor expressed his intention to do the same; in consequence of which, at the end of December, the popular branch of the Legislature determined not to meet; and the old bill would, consequently, have expired on the 31st. Under these circumstances, Sir Charles Grey was unable to give his assent to the bill; and, rather than lose the revenue, he prorogued the House and called them together again immediately, when they again passed the bill to the 15th of February. Mr. H. A. Whitlock, member of the Assembly for Westmoreland, having published a letter on the subject in the *Jamaica Dispatch*, in which he said "the Council passed the bill in the way they wished to receive it, and that one of the members was aware of the error," the Council, which is composed of salaried officials, considered this sentence a "breach of their privileges," and, declaring it a false and scandalous libel, ordered the Usher of the Black Rod to bring before them the editor of the *Dispatch*, William Girod. Accordingly, Mr. Girod was taken to the bar of the Council Chamber on the 28th of December; he admitted having published the letter, but refused to say anything further until a copy of the warrant under which he was taken was furnished him. The Council refused to supply him with it, and forthwith committed him to Spanish Town Gaol, where he was to remain "during their pleasure." The friends of the *Dispatch* and Mr. Girod—indeed, the whole island—were indignant at the conduct of the Council, which was considered most unjust and unprecedented. Mr. Girod moved for his discharge under the Habeas Corpus Act, but Mr. Justice Macdougall refused to grant it. He therefore remains incarcerated. Liberal subscriptions had been made to enable him to have recourse to legal means of redress; and it was said in Jamaica that this act of the Council would be a grand step towards its reformation, for, composed as it is at present of paid servants of the public, it was considered inimical to the public good.

The weather in the island had become pleasant. At Annotto Bay, a good deal of damage had been done by the heavy rains and the overflowing of the rivers.

The condition of the colony is described as truly distressing. Commerce had dwindled to almost nothing.

**PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.**—The following papers were issued on Monday by order of the House of Commons:—Return of the names of all governors and lieutenant-governors of the different colonies, stating their salaries, dates of appointment, and place of residence, with the amount of their pay and emoluments as governors.—Account of public income and expenditure for year ending 5th January, 1849.—Mr. Speaker's warrant for the appointment of members to serve on the General Committee of Elections.

**CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.**—The annual general court of this Corporation was held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and electing 11 children for admission into the asylum; the Bishop of London in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which stated that the receipts for the past year, together with a balance of £237 19s. 1d. from the preceding year, amounted to £5433 13s. 5d. This included subscriptions to the amount of £1004 5s.; donations, £493 11s. 6d.; legacies, £249 19s.; and dividends on the funded property of the corporation to the amount of £2952 10s. 10d. The expenditure amounted to £5682 8s.; including £2897 7s. 8d. for the maintenance of the boys, and £2275 for the girls; leaving a balance of £243 14s. 7d. against the society.—The Bishop of London said it would be found from the report that there had been a considerable falling off in the amount of the subscriptions for the past year. This was to be attributed to the deaths of many of the aged members of the society. He believed that much good might be done by the members and friends of the Church, by making generally known the advantages of the society, which provided an education of the best description for those children who were placed under its care. The number of children who had been maintained by the society since its formation exceeded 1000. The children of every part of England and Wales might partake of the benefits of the institution, and those who were placed under its protection were provided with excellent accommodation, and the best medical attendance. The present asylum accommodates 140 children of both sexes, who undergo an annual examination before the President, Vice-President, and friends of the society. He believed he only expressed the feeling of the Vice-President and members of the committee, when he said that it was their earnest desire that some steps should be taken to give increased publicity to the operations of the institution, and that they confidently hoped that the present appeal would be responded to. The election of the children was then proceeded with, and the following is a list of the successful candidates:—Girls—Ann Bray, Isabella Fordiffe, Anne Heawood, Mary Hall, Mary Musgrove Marshall, and Fanny Elizabeth Parker. Boys—William Frederic Clayton, James Heape Evans, Edward De Tedney Collins, Alfred Brown, and Charles Hodgson Swales. The Bishop of London was then re-elected President, and Sir Robert Inglis Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**RESIGNATION OF MR. BALLANTINE, THE MAGISTRATE.**—This gentleman, one of the oldest stipendiary magistrates of the metropolis, who has officiated at the Thames Police Court for more than 27 years, having for some time past suffered from ill health, has tendered his resignation, which was accepted in a complimentary letter from Sir George Grey on Wednesday.

**LICHTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.**—The number of destitute persons of both sexes who have applied at this establishment for relief for the past week has been unusually great, and many have been compelled to depart unrelieved, on account of the funds not being adequate to the demand. In addition to the enormous expense already incurred by the committee, they have erected a new boiler, with a view of further softening down the distresses of the applicants, who are besieging the institution at all hours of the day. And, besides affording (gratuitously) a good nourishing meal of soup and bread to nearly 1200 persons per day, a refuge is opened for about 40 persons by night, where they are accommodated with a supper, clean bed, and breakfast, and, before their departure in the morning, the essential addition of an ablution, through the medium of the lavatories attached to the premises. In this institution, females of respectable character who, through uncontrollable causes, have been thrown out of employment, are provided with shelter until such time as an opportunity offers to become replaced, and several have lately left the asylum and entered into respectable situations.

**ASYLUM FOR INVALID GENTLEWOMEN.**—It is proposed to 'make an appeal to the benevolence of the public for the establishment of an asylum for a class of persons for whose wants no public hospitals, as such places are at present constituted, are adapted. This class consists of gentlewomen of moderate means, or who are dependent for support on their own exertions, and more especially of those in the country who find it necessary to visit the metropolis for medical treatment. Such persons are, unfortunately, too frequently unable to bear the expense of medical advice, or even of such comforts as invalids cannot do without. The proposition for this asylum is at present in its infancy, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter into a detail of the plan. It will be necessary to raise a sum of money to enable the proposers of it to carry out their very praiseworthy object; and, for this purpose, the sympathies of the philanthropic and affluent must be awakened. When the expenses necessary for obtaining proper premises and for furnishing them are defrayed, it may be hoped and expected that the institution will become, to a great degree, a self-supporting one. The first step has been taken, and a temporary committee of ladies has been formed, amongst whom are Ladies Ashley, Canning, Erle, and Rolfe, Lady Caroline Stirling, and several others of rank and fashion. The names of several very influential supporters of public institutions have also been subscribed as a committee for managing the affairs of the institution; and, as far as the design has hitherto progressed, there is a prospect of a favourable result. Such an institution has been long wanted; and, in these days, when public provision is made for almost every kind of want, it would be strange if an institution of this character could not be founded and rendered most admirable in affording relief and ameliorating misery.

**MEDICAL REPORTS ON THE CHOLERA.**—The fourth official circular of the Board of Health has just appeared. It contains two documents bearing on cholera, by the two chief medical superintending inspectors to the Board, Mr. Grainger and Dr. Sutherland; the one being extracts from a report on the progress of the cholera in Hamburg and Berlin, by Mr. Grainger; the other an account of the measures taken for the suppression of the very serious outbreak of the disease that occurred at Dumfries. Dr. Sutherland sums up his experience, during a period of very arduous labours in the Scotch towns that have suffered most from the epidemic, in the following terms:—The practical conclusion must be self-evident, namely, that the only means of dealing with cholera as a pestilence is the immediate organisation, in every locality threatened by the disease, of a staff of visitors to go from house to house, for the purpose of discovering and treating on the spot the slightest diarrhoeal symptoms. It has been proved by melancholy experience, both in Dumfries and Glasgow, that neither rich nor poor will, of their own free choice, apply for medical aid until the time for its efficient exercise is either passed, or the chances of recovery reduced to a very small proportion. The premonitory diarrhoea is, in a large number of cases, attended with sensations rather agreeable than otherwise; the sufferer is lulled into a fatal security, and no alarm is consequently taken till it is too late.

**THE TOOTING CHOLERA CASES.—VESTRY MEETING AT ST. PANCRAZ.**—On Wednesday a meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras was held, for the purpose of requesting Mr. Popham, one of the medical officers employed to attend the children in Mr. Drouet's establishment at Tooting, to explain his conduct in having attended a meeting at Westminster and made certain charges against the directors and guardians of the poor. Mr. Healey, a churchwarden, took the chair. Mr. T. H. Smith brought the subject forward, and complained that (according to the reports in the newspapers) Mr. Popham had stated at the meeting in question that the guardians, when they visited Mr. Drouet's establishment, paid more attention to the gratification of their appetites, by eating and drinking the good things placed before them, than to the condition and sufferings of the poor children. Mr. Popham, in explanation, said that in what he had stated respecting the guardians he had made no allusion to the authorities of St. Pancras. He had a perfect right to attend a meeting upon such a subject, but the opinion he entertained towards Mr. Drouet had since then been very much changed. After a long discussion upon the alleged misconduct of Mr. Popham (who it appeared held office under the Board of Directors of this parish), Mr. Barnes moved a resolution to the effect that the explanation given by Mr. Popham respecting the statement said to have been made by him on the 31st January was unsatisfactory and highly censurable. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hetherington. An amendment was proposed, but the original motion was carried.

**THE NUISANCE OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.**—On Monday, an infuriated ox, being driven from Smithfield to the Surrey side of the river, knocked down, in Farringdon-street, a girl named Coles, and trampled on her, and inflicted very serious injuries. Being further irritated by the occurrence, it became perfectly uncontrollable, and proceeded at a headlong pace towards Blackfriars-bridge, where the animal was secured, not, however, before it had knocked down and injured several parties.

**ABATTOIRS.—SMITHFIELD AND ISLINGTON MARKET.**—At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held on Tuesday, a paper was read on the Abattoirs of Paris, by Mr. R. B. Grantham. The subject was treated of chiefly in connexion with the sanitary question at present occupying so much attention; the author being of opinion that much public benefit would be derived from the introduction of similar establishments into the city of London. Previous to the opening of the abattoirs, in 1818, slaughter-houses existed in the crowded and populous districts of that city; and then (as at present in London) the passage of the cattle through the streets, and the consequent nuisances, were found to be intolerable. The five abattoirs were designed with great care to obviate these evils, and were generally allowed to have fully accomplished the purposes for which they had been constructed; they had been of great public service, in rendering Paris free from those nuisances which were still permitted to exist as such blots on the general cleanliness of the City of London. The abattoirs were erected within the barriers, opposite Montmartre, Menil-Montant, Grenelle, Du Roule, and Ville Juif, at an average distance of a mile and three-quarters from the centre of the city. The mode of slaughtering the cattle, the melting the tallow, and other details connected with the trade, were minutely described. All the buildings were stated to be abundantly supplied with water, well ventilated, and kept in the highest state of cleanliness. It appeared that the revenue (derived from tolls charged upon all meat killed, at per kilogramme) amounted, during one year to £47,608 16s., that the total expenses were £4958 12s., leaving a profit to the city of Paris of £42,650 4s., or about 6½ per cent. upon £680,000, the original cost of all these establishments. The paper argued that if this revenue was obtained from the tolls, &c., for slaughtering meat for a population not exceeding one million souls, who did not consume anything like the amount of animal food that Englishmen habitually indulge in, how much greater would be the profit of such establishments for London, where there was a population of upwards of two millions of souls, in whose behalf such strenuous exertions were now making for the increase of sanitary regulations and more ample supplies of water, and everything tending towards a higher state of cleanliness and health. In the discussion which ensued, and in which Mr. E. Chadwick, Professor Owen, Messrs. Leslie, May, Allen, Ransome, Elliott, Armstrong, and others, took part, a number of very interesting statistical facts were given in connexion with the present state of the Smithfield market, and the evils attendant upon the animals being driven through the streets, and then killed in a state of fever, when the blood was in a condition to induce rapid decomposition of the meat, and render it unfit for food. In proof of this, it was stated that in the summer, quantities of fine meat were frequently obliged to be thrown by the butchers upon the offal heap, within thirty hours from the time of the animals being slaughtered—putrescence being so rapidly induced by the deleterious atmosphere of the slaughter-house pervading the place where the meat was kept. The opinion of the meeting appeared to be pointedly in favour of so desirable a measure as the establishment of Islington-market; and hopes were expressed strongly, that, by showing to the trade that their interest was so intimately connected with the measure, their co-operation would be obtained, to their own ultimate profit, as well as for the public good.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—From the official returns for the week ending Saturday, February 3, we find that the total number of deaths registered amounts to 1137, and of births 1443. The deaths from cholera were 37, showing a decrease on the preceding week of 8 cases. The mortality of London, which was excessive in the second week of January, has continuously declined from that time, as shown by the returns of the last three weeks. The 1137 deaths in the present return are less than the average by 32—notwithstanding the epidemic class of diseases continues to be unusually fatal, and even shows a small increase on the number of the former week, arising chiefly from hooping-cough and diarrhoea. To the latter disease and dysentery are ascribed 34 deaths, or 20 more than usual at this season; while hooping-cough carried off 73 children, or 31 more than the average. The deaths from cholera were 37, or nearly the weekly number throughout the month of December, before the sudden outbreak of the disease in "Surrey Hall." Tooting. The decrease of mortality is found in the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, pneumonia and bronchitis numbering 169, instead of 181. From phthisis, or consumption, there were 116 deaths, the weekly average being 148.

**THE CHRISTMAS POLKA.**—This popular and elegant little composition, by an Amateur, which appeared in our Number for December 30, is now republished, with additions, in the regular music form, combined with another composition of equal merit, and by the same author, the title of which is, "The Huntsman Polka."

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### GEORGE ROBERT, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

This nobleman, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., was eldest son of the Hon. George Vere Hobart, and succeeded to the title, as fifth Earl, at the decease of his uncle in 1816. The surname of Hampden he added to his patronymic Hobart, as a lineal descendant of the very ancient family of Hampden of Hampden, the parent stock whence sprang the illustrious patriot, John Hampden. Paternally, his Lordship represented the house of Hobart of Bickling, in Norfolk, which was founded by Sir Henry Hobart, an eminent lawyer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of James I.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire was born 1st May, 1789, and married, 3rd May, 1819, Miss Anne Glover, daughter of Sir Arthur Pigot, Kt., by whom he had no issue. The family honours devolve, consequently, on his Lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Edward Hobart, Prebendary of Wolverhampton.

##### SIR JAMES CARNEGIE, SIXTH BART. OF SOUTHESK.

SIR JAMES died at Kinnair Castle, 30th January, in the fifty-first year of his age. He was the elder son and heir of the late Sir David Carnegie, Bart., and grandson of Sir James Carnegie, M.P., who became, at the decease of James, fifth Earl of Southesk, lineal heir male, and representative of that branch of the family. The property, which was alienated by the attainder of James, fifth Earl of Southesk, after the rising of 1715, has been gradually purchased back, and the late Sir James was, at the period of his decease, engaged in proceedings before the House of Lords for the recovery of the Earldom, the whole of the attained blood having become extinct. Sir James once served in Parliament for a short time as member for the Montrose Burghs, but retired on the passing of the Reform Bill, having been returned previously on the Conservative interest.

Sir James succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1805, and married at Naples, in 1825, Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A., F.A.S., R.S., &c., of Hempstead Court, county Gloucester, the able author of the "Magna Britannia," by whom he has left three sons and two daughters; of the former, the eldest, the present Sir James Carnegie, Bart., who was born in 1827, is an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and succeeds to the title and fine estates of his deceased father.

##### THE HON. THOMAS HUGH NUGENT.

THE death of this gentleman, which occurred in London, on the 3rd instant, opens the succession to the Earldom of Westmeath (in case the present Marquis leave no male issue) to William Thomas Nugent, commonly called Lord Riverstown.

Mr. Thomas Hugh Nugent was half brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Westmeath, being last surviving son of George Frederick, seventh Earl, by the Lady Elizabeth Emily Moore, his second wife, daughter of Charles, first Marquis of Drogheda. He was born 3rd September, 1807, and had, consequently, completed his 41st year. He never married.

**ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.**—On Saturday the following was issued at the House of Lords:—"The Lord Great Chamberlain's Office will be opened on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., and every succeeding Wednesday, between the hours of 11 and 4, for the issue of tickets to the public to view the House of Lords. Signed, WILLOUGHBY D'ESSEY."

##### THE GOLD-SEEKERS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE accounts which have been received this week from the United States convey intelligence of increasing interest from California. The *Washington Union* contains a letter from Lieutenant Larkin, dated Monterey, November 16, received at the State Department, containing further confirmation of the previous despatches, public and private, and far outstripping all other news in its exciting character. The gold was increasing in size and quality daily. Lumps were found weighing from 1 lb. to 2 lb. Several had been heard of weighing as high as 15 lb., and one 25 lb. Many men who were poor in June were now worth 30,000 dollars by digging and trading with the Indians. 100 dollars a day is the average amount realised daily from July to October. Half the diggers were sick with fevers, though not many deaths had occurred among them. The Indians would readily give an ounce of gold for a common calico shirt—others were selling for 10 dollars each in specie. The gold regions extend over a tract of 300 miles, and it was not known that it did not extend 1000. A letter from Commodore Jones states that many of the petty officers and men had deserted and gone in search of the gold. He adds, the Indians were selling gold at 50c. the ounce. Many vessels were deserted by captain, cook, and seamen. The ship *Isaac Walton* offered discharged soldiers 50 dollars per month to go to Calico, which was refused. She was supplied by Government sailors. All the naval vessels on the coast were short of hands. Nearly the whole of the 3rd Artillery had deserted. Provisions were scarce and high; board, 4 dollars a day; washing, 6 dollars a dozen. Merchants' clerks get from 2000 to 3000 dollars a year.

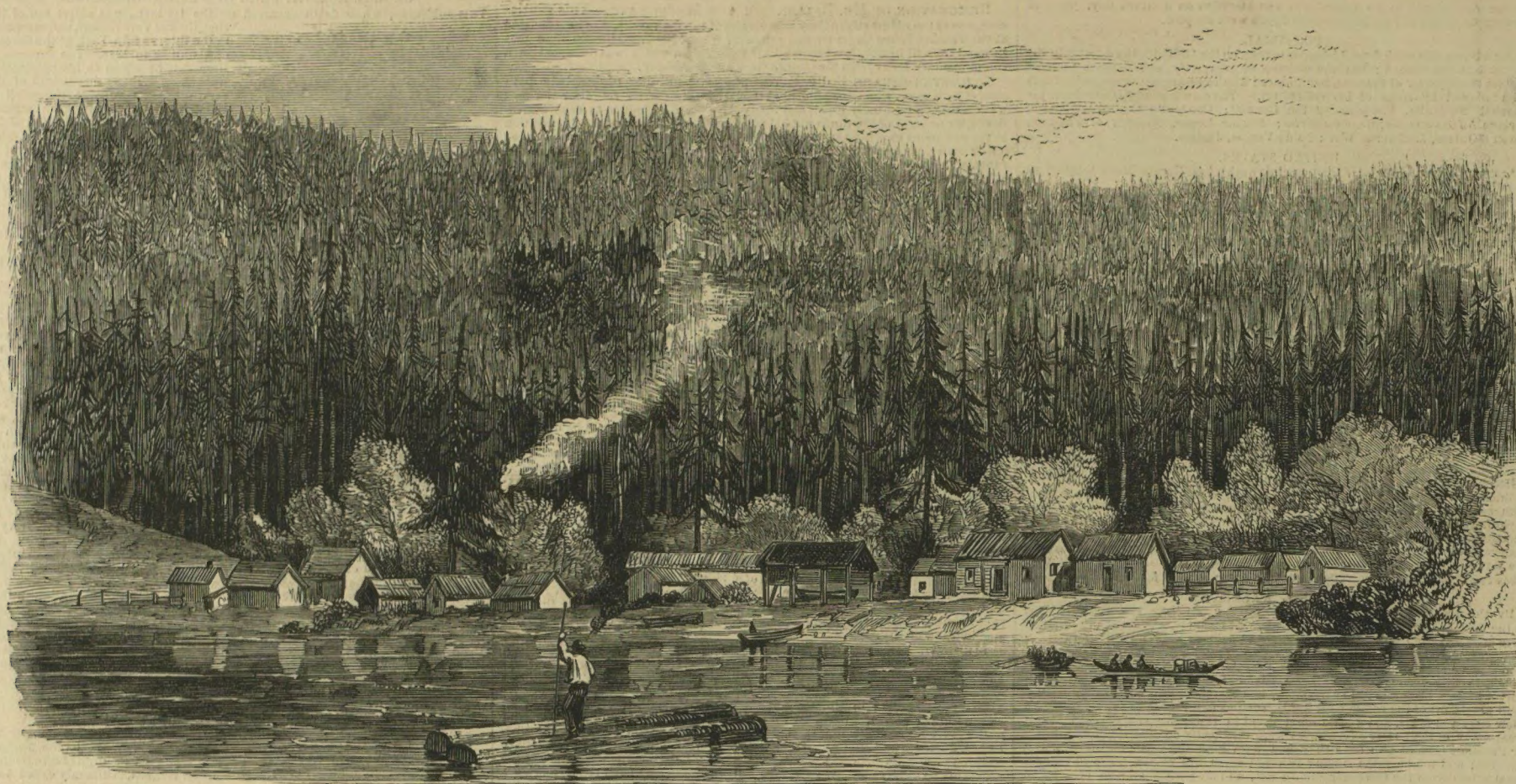
From all the States of the Union, vessels crowded with passengers were sailing daily. Even vessels of the very worst description were eagerly bought at very high prices. Amongst the emigrants from New York we notice the name of Frederick Jerome, late seaman of the *New World* packet ship.

The *New York Herald* has some curiously interesting correspondence, dated Nov. 16th, from Monterey in California, on the same all-absorbing topic. It is mentioned in that journal that there were strong reasons for believing that Governor Mason and all his officers, men, mules, and waggons, were engaged digging on the banks of the Sacramento river. Colonel Stephenson had also disbanded his regiment, and gone on the like errand. This officer is said to have collected upwards of one million of dollars' worth of gold dust. Captain Marcy, son of the United States' Secretary of War, was engaged in the same pursuit. The Correspondent says:—

"We can now call ourselves citizens of the United States. We have now only to go by law, as we formerly went by custom, that is, when Congress gives us a government and code. The old foreign residents of California, having done very well 10 or 20 years without law, care but very little whether Congress pays early or late attention to the subject. Those who have emigrated from the Atlantic States within the last three or four years deem the subject an important one; I only call it difficult. The carrying out a code of laws, under existing circumstances, is far from being an easy task. The general Government may appoint Governors, secretaries, and other public functionaries; and judges, marshals, collectors, &c., may accept offices with salaries of 3000 dollars or 4000 dollars per annum; but how they are to obtain their petty officers, at half these sums, remains to be seen. The pay of a member of Congress will be accepted here by those alone who do not know enough to better themselves. Mechanics can now get 10 dollars to 16 dollars per day; labourers on the wharfs or elsewhere, 5 dollars to 10 dollars; clerks and storekeepers, 1000 dollars to 3000 dollars per annum; some engage to keep store during their pleasure at 8 dollars per day, or 1 lb. to 1½ lb. of gold per month; cooks and stewards, 60 dollars to 100 dollars per month. In fact, labour of every description commands exorbitant prices. My previous information to you I merely forwarded to your office to open the way to the future belief of your many readers. I had not much expectation of being believed. The idea of mountains of quicksilver only wanting the ingenuity of man to make them pour forth as a stream—of rivers, whose bottoms and banks are of gold, is rather too much to play upon the credulity of New Yorkers or Yankees. I suppose my story passed as an enlarged edition of the 'Arabian Nights,' improved and adapted to California."

"Whether you or your readers took the tale for fiction or truth, I know not. Your last paper that has reached us is of April. This I know, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, and Lower California are fast parting with their inhabitants, all bound for this coast, and thence to the great 'placer' of the Sacramento valley, where the digging and washing of one man that does not produce one hundred Troy ounces of gold, twenty-three carats, from the size of a half spangle to one pound in one month, set the digger to 'prospecting,' that is, looking for better grounds. Your 'paisano' can point out many a man who has, for fifteen to twenty days in succession, bagged up five to ten ounces of gold a day. Our 'placer,' or gold region, now extends over three hundred or four hundred miles of country, embracing all the creeks and branches on the east side of the river Sacramento and one side of the San Joaquin. In my travels I have, when resting under a tree and grazing my horse, seen pieces of pure gold taken from crevices of the rocks or slate where we were stopping. On one occasion, noon or refreshing on the side of a stream entirely unknown to diggers or 'prospectors,' or rather, if known, not attended to, one of my companions, in rolling in the sand, said, 'Give me a tin pan: why should we not be cooking in gold sand?' He took a pan, filled it with sand, washed it out, and produced in five minutes two or three dollars' worth of gold, merely saying, as he threw both pan and gold on the sand, 'I thought so.' Perhaps it is fair that your readers should learn, that, however plenty the Sacramento valley may afford gold, the obtaining of it has its disadvantages. From the 1st of July to the 1st of October, more or less, one-half of the people will have fever and ague, or intermittent fever. In the winter it is too cold to work in the water. Some work in the sand by washing from the surface in a wooden bowl, or tin pan; some gouge it out from the rocks or slate; the more lazy ones roll about and pick up the large pieces, leaving the small gold for the next emigration. The extent of the gold region on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers extends a distance of 800 miles in length by 100 in width. It embraces not only gold, but quantities of quicksilver in almost general abundance. It is estimated that a small population actively engaged in mining operations in that region could export 100,000,000 dollars in gold in every year, and that an increased population might increase that





FORT GEORGE, OR ASTORIA, COLUMBIA RIVER.—SITE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

amount to 300,000,000 dollars annually. You may believe me when I say that for some time to come California will export, yearly, nearly or quite 500,000 ounces of gold, 22 to 24 carats fine; some pieces of that will weigh 16 lb., very many 1 lb. Many men who began last June to dig gold with a capital of 50 dollars, can now show 5000 dollars to 15,000 dollars. I saw a man to-day making purchases of dry goods, &c., for his family, lay on the counter a bag made of raw hide, well sewed up, containing 100 ounces. I observed, 'That is a good way to pack gold dust.' He very innocently replied, 'All the bags I brought down are that way; I like the size!' Five such bags in New York would bring nearly 10,000 dollars. This man left his family last August. Three months digging and washing, producing four or five bags of 100 ounces each, is better than being mate of a vessel at 40 dollars per month, as the man formerly was. His companion, a Mexican, who camped and worked with him, only had two or three cowhide bags of gold. In this tough, but true, golden tale, you must not imagine that all men are equally successful. There are some who have done better—even to 4000 dollars in a month, many 1000 dollars during the summer; and others, who refused to join a company of gold washers who had a cheap made machine, and receive one ounce per day, that returned to the settlements with not a vest-pocket full of gold. Some left with only sufficient to purchase a horse and saddle, and pay the physician 6 ounces of gold for one ounce of quinine, calomel and jalap in proportion. An ounce of gold for advice given, six ounces a visit, brings the fever and ague to be rather an expensive companion. A 'well' man has his proportionate heavy expenses, also, to reduce his piles or bags of gold. Dry beef in the settlements at 4 cents per lb.; at the 'placer,' 1 dollar to 2 dollars per lb.; salt beef and pork, 50 dollars to 100 dollars per barrel; flour, 30 dollars to 75 dollars per barrel; coffee, sugar, and rice, 50 cents to 1 dollar per lb. As washing is 50 cents to 1 dollar a garment, many prefer throwing away their used-up clothes to paying the washerwoman; that is, if they intend returning to the settlements soon, where they can purchase more. As to shaving, I have never seen a man at the 'placer' who had time to perform that operation. They do not work on Sundays, only brush up the tent, blow out the emery or fine black sand from the week's work. Horses that can travel only one day, and from that to a week, are from 100 dollars to 300 dollars. Freight charged by launch owners for three days' run, 5 dollars per barrel. Waggoners charge 50 dollars to 100 dollars per load, 20 to 50 miles on good road. Corn, barley, peas, and beans, 10 dollars a bushel. Common pistols, any price; powder and lead very dear. I know a physician who, in San Francisco, purchased a common-made gold washer at 20 dollars or 30 dollars, made of 70 or 80 feet of boards. At a great expense he boated it up to the first landing on the Sacramento, and there met a waggoner bound to one of the diggings with an empty waggon, distant about 50 miles. The waggoner would not take up the machine under 100 dollars. The doctor had to consent, and bided his time. June passed over, rich in gold; all on that creek did wonders, when the waggoner fell sick, called on his friend the doctor, whose tent was in sight; the doctor came, but would not administer the first dose under the old sum of 100 dollars, which was agreed to, under the proviso that the following doses should be furnished more moderate. When a man's time is worth 100 dollars a day to use a spade and tin pan, neither doctors or waggoners can think much of a pound of gold, and you may suppose merchants, traders, and pedlars are not slow to make their fortunes in these golden times. In San Francisco there is more merchandise sold now monthly than before in a year. Vessels after vessels arrive, land their cargoes, dispose of them, and bag up the dust and lay up the vessel, as the crew are soon among the missing. The cleanest clear out is where the captain follows the crew. There are many vessels in San Francisco that cannot weigh anchor, even with the assistance of three or four neighbouring vessels. Supercargoes must land cargoes on arriving, or have no crew to do it for them. Some vessels continue to go to sea with small crews at fifty dollars per month for green hands.

Colonel Stevenson's regiment is disbanded; 99 out of 100 of whom have also gone 'prospecting,' including the colonel, who arrived in Monterey last month, from his last post, and was met by his men at the edge of the town to escort and cheer him into the town. The captains, &c., have bought up country carts and oxen, turned drivers, and gone to the 'placer.' Our worthy Governor, Colonel 1st Dragons, &c., having plenty of carts, waggons, horses, and mules, with a few regulars left, has also gone, but under better advantages, for the second or third time, to see the 'placer' and the country, and have justice done to his countrymen or himself. Commodore Jones, lately arrived in Monterey, supposed it to be the capital, head-quarters, &c., but found not even the Governor left. Where head-quarters is may be uncertain, whether in Monterey, Sutter's Fort, or in a four-mule waggon travelling over the gold region. Now, whether head-quarters are freighted with munitions of war, &c., or whether the cargo consists of blankets, shirts, &c., to clothe the suffering Indians for the paltry consideration of gold, no one cares or knows. But the principle should be that if private can or will be off making their thousands, those who are better able should not go goldless.

To this intelligence we add a few details, with a View of Monterey, from a recent Sketch by Captain W. J. Handley, of the brig *Clementine*. Dr. Tyrwhitt Brooks has just published a very interesting work, entitled "Four Months among the Gold-finders of California;" in which he thus describes Monterey:—

"Monterey seems to be a rising town. The American style of houses is superseding the old mud structures, and numbers of new buildings are being run up every month. The hotel we stopped at has only been recently opened by an American. Monterey is, moreover, a port of some importance, if one may judge from the number of vessels lying at anchor."

The Doctor's arrival in the Sacramento Valley is thus sketched:—

"May 29th.—Last night we encamped under a group of oaks, and 'we knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled' over other parts of the valley, that there were several other camps pitched at no great distance. When we started in the morning we fell in with a few parties moving towards the Sacramento. A ride of a few hours brought us to the borders of that noble river, which was here about a couple of hundred yards wide, and we immediately made preparations for crossing it. After several mishaps and delays, we at length succeeded in getting over in a launch. The new town of Suttersville, numbering some ten or twelve houses, is laid out within half a mile of the banks of the river. From here a brisk ride over a level plain—parcelled out into fields of wheat and pasture-grounds, dotted with hundreds upon hundreds of grazing cattle, and here and there a loitering team—brought us to Sutter's Fort, an extensive block of building planted on the top of a small hill which skirts a creek running into the Americans, near its junction with the Rio Sacramento. A schooner and some small craft were beating up the Americans River towards the Fort, and alongside the landing-place several launches were lying unshipping cargoes. As we made the spot, we soon saw that here all was bustle and activity. Boatmen were shouting and swearing; waggoners were whistling and hallooing and cracking their whips at their straining horses, as these toiled along with heavily-laden waggons to the different stores within the building; groups of horsemen were riding to and fro, and crowds of people

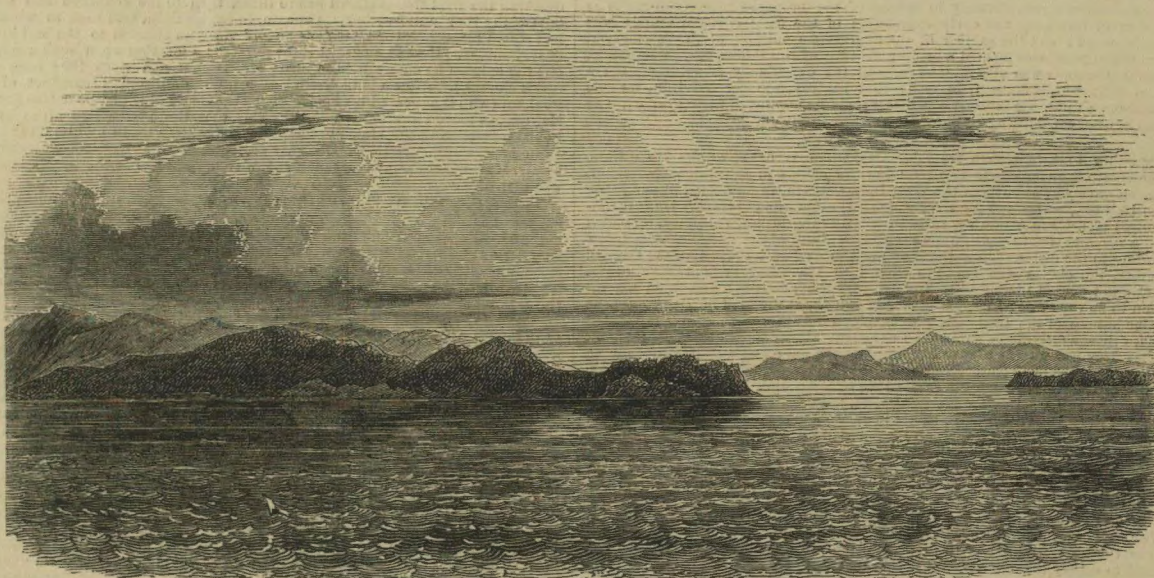
were moving about on foot. It was evident that the gold mania increased in force as we approached the now eagerly longed for El Dorado.

"As may be imagined, the whole scene was one well calculated to take a strong hold upon the imagination. The eminences, rising gradually from the river's banks, were dotted with white canvass tents, mingled with the more sombre-looking huts, constructed with once green, but now withered branches. A few hundred yards from the river lay a large heap of planks and framings, which I was told were intended for constructing a store; the owner of which, a shallow Yankee, with a large pluffy cigarette in his mouth, was labouring away in his shirt-sleeves."

The View of the Sacramento Valley upon the front page of the present Number is from the Journal of the United States' Exploring Expedition, the plates of which possess extraordinary spirit and fidelity.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Now that the Crown has disposed of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, for immediate colonisation, it may be interesting to glance at the condition of another of their establishments, Fort George, or Astoria, on the Columbia River, which we are enabled to represent from a recent Sketch by a correspondent; together with a view of Cape Disappointment, the northern head of entrance into the Columbia, from which Fort Vancouver is situated eighty-two miles, as the crow flies. Captain Sir Edward Belcher, in his Voyage round the World, thus describes this locality:—



CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT.—ENTRANCE OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER FROM THE SEA.

"Off this fort, the well-known Fort Astoria of Washington Irving, we anchored for the night. It has dwindled considerably since the Hudson's Bay Company took charge, who removed their chief establishment to Fort Vancouver, and allowed it to run to utter ruin. Not a vestige remains."

"A small house for Mr. Birnie, two or three sheds for the Canadians, about six or eight in number, and a pine stick with a red ensign, now represented Fort George. Not a gun or warlike appearance of any kind remains. One would rather take it for the commencement of a village than any noted fort. The scenery is similar to that of all the northern coast—wooded to the water's edge, and differing little excepting in the varieties of pine. The outline is pleasing, but no field for the painter, there being no contrast of tints, and too stiff an outline."

"The navigation is rather cramped, and it is really surprising that, with so

much capital at stake in shipping, &c., the company have not brought up a set of pilots, by which many thousands might have been saved, independent of the creation of such a useful body of men."

"After walking the bounds of *ci-devant* Astoria, in company with Mr. Birnie, who explained where its lines formerly occupied, but where wildness and desolation now reigns, as well as examined the great fir mentioned by Douglas, Mr. Birnie accompanied us on board to dinner, and afforded us much valuable information respecting the river as well as the natives."

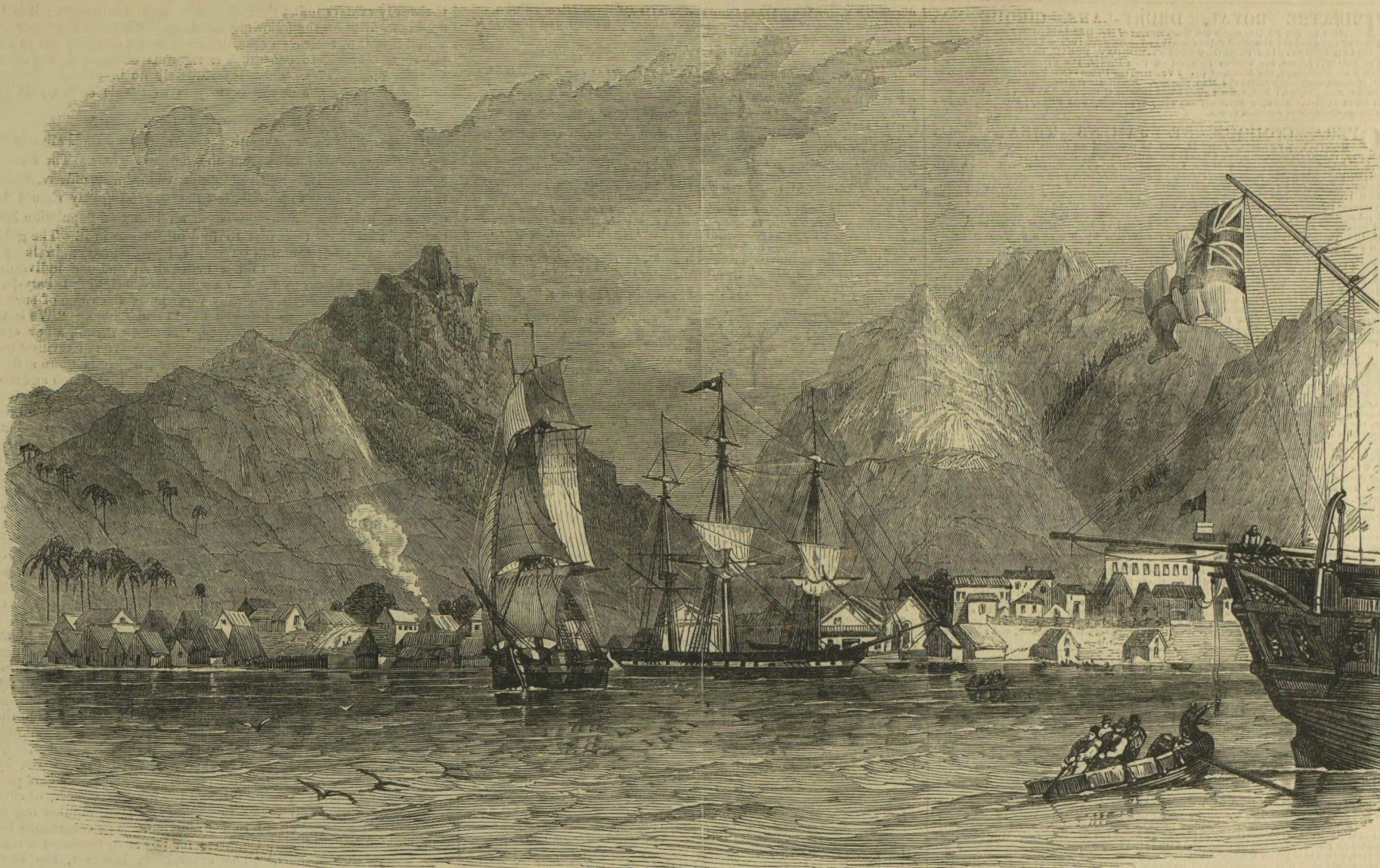
In the Illustration, to the left, is shown the site of the Hudson's Bay Company's Establishment; to the right of which is an Indian lodge; and to the extreme right, a settler's log-hut."

The entrance of the Columbia River is a very difficult one, where it was stated in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, about two months since, the Hudson's



MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA.





THE PORT OF HONOLULU, IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Bay Company's barque *Vancouver* became a complete wreck; the ribs and trunks of two American men-of-war are likewise buried in its sands, besides one or two other vessels.

The view of Astoria gives an idea of the vast growth of timber on that coast; and, it acquires a new interest from its being the intended port of communication with the United States, *via* Panama and San Francisco.

Another point of interest on the Columbia is "Coffin Rock," an isolated rock on the right, of about sixty yards circumference. This has long been a favourite burial-place of the Indians, and from that circumstance is very appropriately termed "the Coffin Rock." Its summit is covered with a few stunted bushes; from among which rise the bows of numberless canoes, which have for ages past been deposited there as receptacles for the dead.

We may here add that a steam communication is proposed between San Francisco, in Upper California, and the Columbia River; a measure which, it is reasonable to expect, will be accelerated by the vast importance which San Francisco must acquire as the port of the gold district.

Steam communication is also projected between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, of which the port of Honolulu is the capital and the seat of Government. The same improvement will, probably, be extended to the port of Monterey.

Honolulu is the chief place in Oahu, or Woahoo, the most important island of the Sandwich group, being the seat of Government, and the place in which the foreign commerce is concentrated. It contains, also, a larger proportion of cultivated land than the other islands.

Honolulu consists of a few stone houses built by foreign merchants, and the huts of the natives, not arranged in regular streets; but the Chiefs have houses built in the European style. Vessels constructed here, and manned by natives, many years since, traversed the Pacific to Canton. The harbour is small, being not more than half a mile long and a quarter broad; but it is tolerably deep and perfectly safe.

From a letter just received by a respectable mercantile firm in the City, we learn that a ship has lately arrived at Honolulu, under the following horrible circumstances. The vessel, called the *Amelia*, sailed from Francisco with Californian gold, to purchase a cargo of silks in China. In crossing the Pacific Ocean, three miscreants of the crew, during a night watch, stole upon the mate, murdered and threw him overboard, after which they successively assassinated

the master, supercargo, and an English passenger, named Cooke, whose wife was on board. The murderers then divided the gold amongst themselves and the remaining part of the crew, who, it would seem, were ignorant of the whole affair, till called upon to receive their share of the plunder. Soon afterwards, the murderers fell asleep, when the rest of the crew agreed to kill them, and restore the ship to her owners. Accordingly, the ship's carpenter chopped off the heads of the three murderers with his axe, and their bodies were thrown into the ocean. The ship was then taken to Honolulu, and given up to the British Consul, being navigated thither entirely by a couple of apprentice lads, who alone possessed sufficient skill for the purpose.

#### FLOATING CHURCH FOR SEAMEN AND BOATMEN.

This singular edifice now floats on the waters of the Delaware River, at Bordentown; and, in a few weeks, we are informed, will be towed to Philadelphia, and moored permanently at one of the wharfs designated by the city authorities, for the benefit of the seamen and boatmen who frequent that port. The seats are all to be free.

The Floating Church was designed and built by a self-taught architect and builder of New York, Mr. Clement L. Dennington, for the Churchman's Missionary Association for the seamen of the port of Philadelphia. The interior decorations are executed by H. and O. Ficht, of Philadelphia, who painted in resco the ceiling of Our Saviour, in New York, which has been so much admired as a work of art.

The Floating Church will be a great novelty and ornament in Philadelphia, where so few spires are to be seen; and, located at the foot of one of the level streets, will be discerned at the distance of a mile in the centre from its locality. By the published documents of the association, the following gentlemen compose the Board of Managers, by whose efforts the edifice has been erected, assisted by benevolent individuals of that city, who feel an interest in the religious benefit of the class for whom it is intended:—Right Rev. Bishop Potter, D.D., James C. Booth, William C. Kent, John M. Collum, Isaac Welsh, George Colhoun, G. B. Mitchell, Edward L. Clark, T. R. Wucherer, Joseph R. Massey, Joseph E. Hoyer, William G. Allen, James M. Aertsen, George S. Twells. The Chaplain in charge of the Church is the Rev. Mr. Trapier, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and now an ordained minister in the Episcopal Church.

The building is firmly fastened on a substantial deck 38 feet by 90, with guards extending 8 feet outside around it, and resting on two boats of 80 tons each, placed ten feet apart, and strongly connected together. The Church will seat 500 persons, and is to have a fine-toned organ and bell. The top of the spire is 70 feet from the deck; and the edifice is 32 feet wide by 25 long, including the vestry.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

##### MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY.

MR. ANSTEY sits for the borough of Youghal, for which he was first returned in 1847. He is the second son of a highly respectable landed proprietor in Van Diemen's Land, a Member of Council there, and was born in 1816. His family is Protestant; but he himself coming over to England to be educated, was, when young, converted to Catholicity. He was educated at Wellington, in Somersetshire; and at University College, London.

Mr. Anstey adopted the profession of the law, and, while a student, was distinguished as an active and ardent member of the legal debating societies. He was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, the 25th Jan., 1839. He married soon after a Miss Strickland, an Irish Catholic lady of good family, and went to carry on his profession in Van Diemen's Land. There he was made Judge of the Insolvent Court; but getting into

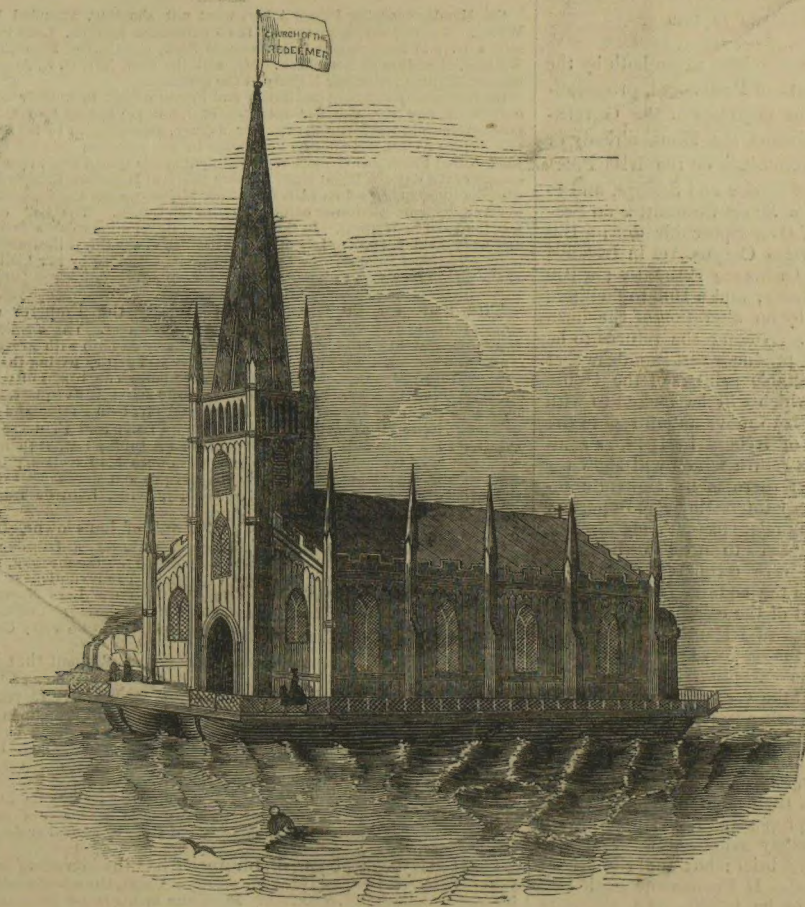
some disagreement with the authorities of the place, he threw up his appointment, and returned to England. He then joined the Northern Circuit, and was an attendant for some time at the Manchester Sessions. He afterwards more exclusively devoted himself to Chancery practice, and he has been employed in that department with advantage in some very important cases. He is the author of many articles in the periodicals, and of very able treatise on the laws affecting Roman Catholics. As a writer, Mr. Anstey is correct, powerful, and fluent. His learning, too, is profound and extensive. His election for Youghal, and his subsequent Parliamentary notoriety, are of too recent date to need record here.

He is a man of energetic and violent mind; but he is, at the same time, perfectly upright and honest. During his whole life, he has never allowed his interests to interfere with his chivalrous and almost Quixotic integrity.



MR. T. C. ANSTEY, M.P.

Mr. Anstey is a Liberal in politics, and favours the Repeal of the Union both with Ireland and Scotland. He took part in the debate of Tuesday night, on the motion of Sir George Grey, for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, when Mr. Anstey addressed the House against both the motion and the amendment. He admitted the reality of the insurrection of last year, which was put down, and of the existing disaffection in Ireland; yet he considered the grounds put forward in support of the measure utterly insufficient to justify an invasion of the personal liberty of the subject. For the same reasons, he maintained, a committee of inquiry would be fruitless. On the same evening, the hon. Member moved for leave to bring in a bill for the further repeal of enactments imposing penalties upon Roman Catholics, this being substantially the same bill as he introduced last session. He was pressed to withdraw the measure, as ill-timed; and, on declining to do so, the House divided, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 2.



FLOATING CHURCH FOR PHILADELPHIA.



general fund of the National Society, and £50 for the Welsh fund.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

## IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

Lord STANLEY asked whether the Government had received any information as to the continuance of the tax on immigration of British subjects into North America? Several of his own tenants were about to emigrate, and he wished to know whether it would be prudent to advise them to go to Canada, or to transfer the labour to a more hospitable, though foreign region?

Earl GREY said that he had received a despatch stating that it was the intention of the Government of Canada to propose to lessen the tax on emigrants. It should be recollected that in Canada much greater assistance was afforded to immigrants than in the hospitable state to which allusion had been made, New York. In Canada they were forwarded to the remotest part of the colony at the public expense, whereas in New York no assistance was afforded them; and it was necessary that the towns of Canada should adopt some measure to prevent the immigrants from becoming burdensome to them; and last year, notwithstanding the tax, the emigrants sent out from this country were fully as numerous as the colony could absorb. The greater number who went out were unskilled labourers. The despatches would be presented to Parliament in a very few days, and then the House would be in possession of much valuable information on the subject.

IRISH POOR-LAW.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the administration of the Poor-law in Ireland.—After some discussion, in the course of which Lord STANLEY made several suggestions for adoption, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

## SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill a long debate arose, in which Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. Sadler, and several of the Irish members opposed the motion.

## IRELAND.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—At the sitting of the Commission Court, on Tuesday morning, the Attorney-General was heard against the application, by Mr. Butt, Q.C., on the previous day, that the prisoner should not be called on to plead to the last indictment found against him, inasmuch as there was a previous indictment pending. The Court decided against the application. The prisoner was then called up for arraignment, when Mr. Butt handed in a plea of abatement; it was to the effect that one of the Grand Jurors who found the bill, although a resident within the borough boundary, under the Municipal Act, was not a freeman of the city, or a burgess, or a resident of the city, so as to qualify him to sit as a jurymen. The Court allowed the Crown some time to inquire into the first part of the plea, and proceeded with other business.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the house of Mr. McKellar, linen draper, 33, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, was discovered to be on fire, and, within ten minutes afterwards, the flames got such complete mastery, that, though they were extinguished within the lapse of an hour by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, the premises were reduced to a perfect ruin. There were several lodgers in the house, some of whom failed in their attempts to escape. As soon as the flames were subdued, the brigade men entered the ruins, and upon going into the second floor a most dreadful spectacle presented itself. On the remains of the floor were to be seen four bodies, namely, those of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton and their infant (a child about six months old), and the servant girl, of the name of Sayers, a fine grown young woman, aged 18. The deceased Mr. Sutton was a master butcher in Spitalfields-market, and from the remains of their dresses it was evident that they were up at the time when the fire occurred. The servant girl was also partly dressed. What renders her death the more melancholy is, that her father, who is the turncock to the water-works, and residing in New Montague-street, was one of the first on the spot, and was in the act of drawing the fire-plug, when his unfortunate child fell a prey to the fire. At the back part was discovered the remains of Mrs. Newland (a lodger). No information has been obtained as to the origin of the fire, although there is no doubt it originated in the shop, and resulted from the gas. The proprietor and his wife did not reside on the premises.

BOLTON ELECTION.—The nomination of a candidate to represent this borough in Parliament, in the place of Dr. Bowring, took place in the open market-place, Bolton, on Wednesday. The candidates were Sir Joshua Walsley, late M.P. for Leicester, and Mr. Thomas R. Bridson, of Bolton. The former is the nominee of the League party. The latter is a Conservative gentleman of high standing and influence in the neighbourhood of Bolton. The candidates having been duly proposed and seconded, these gentlemen addressed the electors in support of their claims. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Sir Joshua Walsley. A poll was demanded on the part of Mr. Bridson, which closed on Wednesday, the numbers being:—Walsley, 623; Bridson, 567; Majority for Sir J. Walsley, 56.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The remaining paragraphs of M. Lamjina's proposition for the speedy dissolution of the National Assembly have been agreed to by that body; but there has been added an amendment, declaring that the budget of 1849 shall be voted before the dissolution, which will cause that event to be deferred a short time beyond what otherwise would have been the period.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTION.—The vacancy created in the representation of this borough, by the acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty by Sir F. T. Baring, was filled up on Tuesday, by the re-election of that right hon. gentleman. The proceedings at the hustings, in the square of Portsea, were of the ordinary character. At half past 12 o'clock Edward Carter, Esq., of Portsmouth, one of the oldest Whigs in the place, and the oldest supporter of the candidate living, proposed him to be re-elected, and he was seconded by James Hoskins, Esq., the chairman of his general committee. Sir Francis Baring then addressed the assembly, and no other candidate being proposed, the returning officer (the Mayor) declared Sir Francis Baring duly elected to serve in Parliament as member for the borough of Portsmouth.

LEOMINSTER ELECTION.—On Tuesday, Mr. Frederick Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, was elected M.P. for this borough, in the room of Mr. R. Barkley, lately nominated to the Governorship of British Guiana. There was no other candidate, Mr. Phillimore and Sir E. B. Lytton having retired from the contest.

HULL ELECTION.—Mr. Talbot Baines, the recently appointed Chief of the Poor-law Commission, in the room of Mr. Charles Buller, was re-elected on Wednesday M.P. for Hull, without opposition.

CASE OF MR. BURGE, LATE COMMISSIONER OF BANKRUPTCY.—In the Insolvent Debtors Court, at York, last week, Mr. Burge applied to the Judge, R. Wharton, Esq., under the 28th section of the 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 96, to name a day for his protection and discharge, having regard to the length of imprisonment he had already suffered. His Honor, after some discussion with Mr. Burge, named the 24th of February, the next court day, for making the order for his protection and discharge, and directed the officer of the court to give notice to those creditors who had opposed Mr. Burge at the former meeting.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—Last week, at the Guildhall, Exeter, Mr. Willesford applied to the bench for the restoration to the prisoners connected with the robbery of the property taken from them at the time of their apprehension, namely, to Nightingale, a gold watch, diamond ring, &c.; and to Poole a £5 promissory note, &c., for the purpose of enabling them to meet the expenses incident to their defence (there being no suspicion, as the learned gentleman said, that these articles had been surreptitiously obtained, or were the foundation of any charge against the prisoners). The application was met by a decided refusal from the bench, one of the magistrates asserting that Poole had a considerable sum in one of the banks in Exeter, and that he had been so informed by one of the bankers.

SERIES OF CHARGES AGAINST AN ATTORNEY'S CLERK.—On Monday, Thomas Whitehead, attorney's clerk, remanded from the previous Saturday, was brought up at the Cheltenham police court, charged with having stolen a bank cheque for £20, the property of his employers, Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon, solicitors, of Cheltenham and Stratford-upon-Avon. It appeared that the prosecutors drew the cheque in favour of a man named Brown, and sent it to him through the prisoner, who appropriated it to his own use, though he had declared, in a letter to his employers, that he had handed it over to Brown. He was committed for trial. He was then charged with stealing a cheque for £30. Mr. Umbers proved having sent Whitehead the cheque, which he was requested to pay to a person named Williams, but which he cashed, keeping the money himself. The prisoner was committed on this charge also. He was again charged with embezzling two sums of £12 and £2 10s., the property of Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon. The case was proved on the evidence of James Costins, who deposed that he employed Mr. Whitehead to get him through the Insolvent Court in the month of May last, and in the course of the proceedings he gave to Whitehead the two sums charged. The moneys were paid at Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon's offices, but were kept by the prisoner. Committed on this charge.—On Tuesday he was again brought up, for obtaining goods from Messrs. Marshall and Sons, ironmongers, in the name of Umbers, and for stealing numbers of papers, the property of Messrs. Umbers and Sowdon. On both of these charges, also, he was committed to the sessions. Bail was tendered, but refused.

MURDER NEAR BRIGHTON.—On Wednesday morning, a little before four o'clock, information was given at the Brighton Town Hall, by Mr. Hodson and Mr. Kirtton, that Mr. Griffith, the brewer, had been murdered. These townsmen had been out on a shooting excursion, and on their way homewards at a very late hour they discovered a body lying in the road between Dale gate and the Plough at Piccombe, which, on investigation, turned out to be that of Mr. Griffith. It was resting on the back, and life was extinct. The hat of the deceased was picked up a few yards off; his pockets were turned inside out and rifled, and a wound was discovered in the chest, showing that he had been shot through the body by his assailant. The gig whip and part of a rein, cut, were also picked up on the spot, leaving no doubt that deceased had been waylaid by highwaymen. No clue has yet been found to the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Rev. Eccles Carter, minor canon of Bristol Cathedral, has been served with a monition under the seal of the dean, for having persevered in chanting the Litany after an order to the contrary. This is preparatory to ulterior proceedings against him.

Sulby Hall, near Welford, with its large domain, has passed, by purchase, from George Payne, Esq., into the hands of the Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey.

At the Darling Main Colliery explosion, last week, amongst those who lost their lives, there were 44 men and boys unmarried, and 30 married men, leaving 30 widows, and 60 fatherless children.

The victims of the Stanfield Hall assassination still present but faint hopes of recovery. Mrs. Jermy is reported to be still in very bad health, and the servant, Eliza Chestney, is also in a precarious situation.

The French National Assembly has rejected a proposition for an amnesty in favour of the insurgents of June by 531 to 167.

Sir Edmund Lyons, lately Minister at Athens, it is understood, will be appointed British Minister in Switzerland.

Mr. G. Anderson, who was some time acting Governor of Bombay, and a Member of the Council, has been appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius.

The Corporation of London have sent to the Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's Inn-road, the munificent contribution of two hundred pounds.

In Vienna, a club is said to exist, the members of which have pledged themselves to shoot a soldier, as an expiatory sacrifice to the manes of every person who shall be executed by Field-Marshal Lieutenant Welden.

Mr. Burlass, a farmer, of Bessingby, in Yorkshire, lately lost his life through a wound inflicted by a spring gun. Just as he had set the murderous trap in a plantation, his feet touched one of the wires.

The apparatus for converting salt water into fresh, fitted to H.M.S. *Reynard*, by Mr. Grant, of Portsmouth Dockyard, has answered admirably. The apparatus distilled in the month of December upwards of 2000 gallons of water, and the ship carried into Lisbon, after great waste, eight tons. The apparatus yielded an average quantity of 5 gallons per day per man.

The Board of Health at Havanna have decided to make the quarantine regulations more stringent. Every vessel from the United States is to be subjected to an observation of eight days, and a vessel from an infected port with cholera, or from one situated within 150 miles of a place where that malady exists, is to undergo a quarantine of 20 days.

The statue of the Duke of Wellington at Edinburgh, the completion of which has been so long delayed, is to be erected in front of the Register-house, in that city, on the 18th of June next, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

Last year seems to have been an unusually pluvius one. In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of last week the monthly registers (kept at Witham) of 1847 and 1848 are placed side by side. Their total shows that in the former year 17.60 inches fell, while in the latter there was a descent of 30 inches of rain. The October of the past year was the wettest, 4.85 inches of rain having fallen. In the corresponding month of the previous year it amounted to no more than 1.56.

The *Morning Chronicle* states "most positively" that there is no truth in the report that has been circulated, of more troops being required for India.

Mr. Noble, one of the senior clerks in the Home-office, has retired after a service of 53 years. Mr. Walpole and Mr. Mills, it is understood, will follow his example. The usual promotions by seniority will take place in the office, but the vacancies created will not lead to any new appointment, by which a reduction and saving will be thus accomplished.

In "the Border country" (Scotland) the various farms re-let during the winter have, notwithstanding the low prices of produce, in every instance brought higher rents. This has held true as to farms of £100 to £3000 of yearly rent.

A clergyman in Kerry states that for months past Indian meal formed the entire food for himself, his wife, and six children!

Mr. Denison, M.P. for the West Riding, is at present confined to his residence, in Doncaster, by an attack of gout, from which, however, he is slowly recovering.

In the formation of a single locomotive steam-engine there are no fewer than 5416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

Mario, after a short visit to London, returned on Saturday to Paris; he will return, however, on the opening of the Italian Opera, at Covent-garden.

Mr. John Parry has sung at several concerts in the Midland Counties, during the last fortnight, with his accustomed success.

The Royal Society of Musicians have obtained the Earl of Cawdor's consent to preside at the 111th anniversary of that excellent institution, which will be celebrated on the 22nd of March, on the same scale as heretofore, in the Freemasons' Hall, when a host of vocal and instrumental talent will attend.

The Purcell Club celebrated its twelfth anniversary, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 30th ult., Professor Taylor in the chair, when numerous compositions by the British Orpheus was performed by a host of vocalists.

Signor Emanuel Garcia has been appointed teacher of singing at the Royal Academy of Music.

Julien's concerts at Edinburgh and Glasgow have been very fully attended. Julien and his troupe are wending their way southward, and, after giving concerts in some of the principal towns in the Midland Counties, they will proceed to the West of England.

Of 199 corn-laden vessels that have discharged their cargoes at the port of Gloucester during the past year, 117 were foreigners.

The new law imposing a duty of one shilling per quarter on grain imported into Great Britain came into operation on Thursday week (the first day of the present Parliamentary Session), when duty was paid on the following quantities at the Custom-house in Newcastle:—Wheat, 29,207 qrs.; barley, 9220 qrs. 1 bushel; oats, 7122 qrs.; peas, 4059 qrs. 7 bushels; beans, 696 qrs. 5 bushels; rye, 758 qrs. 5 bushels. The totals up to yesterday evening, including Thursday and Friday, were:—Wheat, 31,542 qrs.; oats, 8555 qrs.; barley, 14,258 qrs.; peas, 4910 qrs.; beans, 708 qrs.; rye, 758 qrs.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred on the ex-Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Elkanah Armitage, who, for two consecutive years, has been the chief magistrate of that city. The honour was conferred on him in testimony of his arduous and successful endeavours, as the civic head, to maintain the peace of the community when it was threatened last year.

Accounts from Vienna announce a great loss to the musical world, in the death of the harpist, Parish Alvars.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has, with equal promptitude and generosity, instructed the Consul-General for that Duchy, Christopher Kreeft, Esq., to distribute the sum of fifty pounds to John Lorimer and the fishermen of Broughty Ferry, who, under circumstances of considerable difficulty and danger, rescued the captain and crew—in all fourteen persons—from the wreck of the barque *Johann Friederich*, of Rostock, lost on the banks of the Tay on the 20th December.

The munificent donation of £400 has just been received by the committee of the Additional Curates' Fund, from an anonymous contributor, who merely appended the signature of E. C. F.

In Westminster School, a scholarship on the foundation of Bishop Williams has become vacant, and will be filled up on Monday, the 19th instant. By the will of the founder, preference is to be given to natives of the diocese of Lincoln, and, in default of such, candidates from within the liberties of Westminster are eligible.

The Ecclesiastical Commission has authorised the expenditure, on episcopal residences, of the following sums:—Palace at Ripon, £13,689; purchase of land and house for the Bishop of Gloucester, £11,000; alteration of a house for him, £11,897; purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Lincoln, £39,406; alteration of a house for him, £13,302; purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Rochester, £25,557; alteration of residence of the Bishop of Worcester, £7000; alteration of the residence of the Bishop of Oxford, £6469.

Deeble Boger, Esq., has been elected Recorder of the ancient borough of Plymton, in the room of his late much respected father, John Boger, Esq., deceased.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Tay*, which arrived at Southampton on Monday last, amongst other things, brought the following on freight:—Gold and silver, valued at 851,946 dollars; also 133lb. 6oz. of gold dust and bars; 158lb. 4oz. silver, in bars; British coin, value £586 10s.; 40 guilders; and pearls, value £600; total value, £177,452 sterling.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received, in a letter signed "Error corrected," £210, "presumed to be due to her Majesty's Exchequer." The amount will be paid into the Exchequer.

The amount of Exchequer Bills authorised to be raised, charged on supplies of 1849, is £17,946,500. From this there is to be deducted for Exchequer Bills paid off in money in 1848, and provided for from surplus of ways and means to the 5th of January, 1849, £159,800, leaving the amount to be provided for in the present year, £17,786,700.

Amongst the parliamentary papers issued during the week, pursuant to order of the House of Commons, are, an account of all Exchequer Bills raised, or authorised to be raised, charged on the aids or supplies of 1849, unprovided for. Eighth report of the Commissioners on Fine Arts. Additional articles agreed upon between the Post-office of Great Britain and the Post-office of France for carrying into execution the convention of April, 1843. Third annual report of the Board of Supervision for the relief of the poor in Scotland.

One of the two prisoners who escaped from Cardiff Gaol last week has been captured at Monmouth, in the hold of the *Nestor*, of Maryport, stowed among the iron, under cover of some rope. He has been sent back to the quarters he disliked; but the other bird is not yet caught.

The American papers mention that very large quantities of spelter solder have been sent to California on speculation. It is dropped in water when hot, by which means small scales are formed, resembling almost exactly the gold dust or scales of Feather River. Six barrels of this stuff have been sent out in one ship from New York, and some more from Hartford. The intention is to sell this base metal to the gold hunters as they arrive in California.

## A PAIR OF VALENTINES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

## I.

I SEND a question to my dear  
Each morning by the lark,  
And every night the nightingale  
Brings answer ere the dark.  
The question needs no other words,  
And this is the reply—  
"I'll love thee, dearest, while I live,  
And bless thee if I die."

I send a message by the rose;  
It says, "Thou breathing grace,  
Thy modest virtue, like this flower,  
Spreads fragrance round thy  
place."

The lily brings the answer meet:  
"O thou whom I adore,  
My heart is spotless as these leaves,  
And loves thee evermore."

## II.

What is the meaning of thy song,  
That rings so clear and loud,  
Thou nightingale amid the copse—  
Thou lark above the cloud?

What says thy song, thou joyous thrush,  
Up in the walnut tree?  
"I love my love, because I know  
My love loves me."

What is the meaning of thy thought,  
O maiden fair and young?  
There is such pleasure in thine eyes,  
Such music on thy tongue;  
There is such glory on thy face—  
What can the meaning be?

"I love my love, because I know  
My love loves me."  
Oh! happy words! at Beauty's feet  
We sing them ere our prime;  
And though the early summers pass  
And Care comes on with Time,  
Still, if the heart its freshness keep,  
We join that chorus free—  
"I love my love, because I know  
My love loves me."

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.—It appears from this year's edition of Mr. Dod's "Parliamentary Companion," that the following elections have taken place during the last twelve months:—At Waterford City, Dublin University, Monmouthshire, Devizes, Kinsale, Lancaster, Dundalk, Aylesbury, Bewdley, Carlisle, Lincoln, Derby, Horsham, Wicklow, Sligo, Cheltenham, Leicester, York City, Cirencester, Cheshire (North), Yarmouth, Thetford, Bolton, Lynn, Yorkshire (West Riding), Liskeard, Truro, Harwich. These alterations give a total of thirty-seven members who had no seats in the House of Commons when the last session of Parliament commenced. Since the publication of the volume changes have occurred in the following English boroughs—Bolton, Leominster, Hull, and Portsmouth.

The Rev. T. Garnier, jun., Chaplain of the Lock Hospital, London, and son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY BY A MERCANTILE CLERK.—A charge, which, on account of the high respectability of the accused, and his previous excellent reputation, excited the utmost interest, was heard before the magistrates at Bristol on Monday. Christopher Matthews Shaw West, a confidential clerk in the extensive firm of Miles and Kingston, West India merchants, who had been brought from Hamburg in custody of Inspector Bosworth, was charged with stealing a certain valuable security for £500, the property of William Miles, Esq., M.P. for East Somerset, and P. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P. for Bristol, as executors of the will of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court. Mr. Philip Miles proved that the security in question (a loan note of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway Company for £500) was a part of the estate and effects of his late father, and spoke to a conversation with the prisoner on the 16th of January, in which he admitted that he had taken possession of it and deposited it with a Mr. Robert Goss, a stock and sharebroker, by way of security for moneys advanced to him. The prisoner had no right or authority to dispose of the note in any such way, and by so doing had feloniously appropriated it to himself. The statement was made by him, not in consequence of any threat held out, but in the course of witness's questioning him about other matters. Mr. Goss stated that some time ago the prisoner asked him if he could raise him £200 upon a loan note of the Gloucester Railway, and he told him he could do so. About the 8th of January last he brought the loan note, and on the 15th witness advanced him the money.—Inspector Bosworth deposed that he was sent in pursuit of the accused, and having traced him to London, and discovered that he had there embarked by one of the steamers for Hamburg, he obtained a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the British *chargé d'affaires* there, and went in pursuit. In consequence of a communication made by Colonel Hodges to the authorities, the Senate passed a decree authorising the arrest of the prisoner, who was straightway given into his custody, and brought by him to England. After hearing some further evidence of a less material character, the magistrates fully committed him for trial.

## THE LATE FLOODS AT INVERNESS.

In our Journal of last week we briefly chronicled this catastrophe, and engraved the fine old Bridge which has been swept away by its devastating violence. We now present our readers with a view of Inverness at the time of the destruction of the Bridge by the flood, on the morning of the 25th ult.; and there being included in the sketch a considerable portion of the town which has been damaged, will, perhaps, on that account, render the view more interesting to the many strangers who have visited the locality. We are indebted for this sketch to the courtesy of Mr. James Hardie, architect, of Inverness; and for the accompanying details we have to thank Mr. G. Anderson, one of the authors of the "Guide to the Highlands." In the view, by the way, is shown part of Bridge-street, and the spire of the old gaol. The old high-roofed house, next the Bridge, is part of Queen Mary's residence (alluded to at page 90 of Anderson's "Guide"), which she occupied on her celebrated visit to the Highlands to put down an insurrection of the Earl of Huntly. It has for a long time been used as a Mason Lodge and public-house, or secondary inn, under the name of the "Lovatt Arms." At the base of it the flood has exposed an ancient arched way, which passed under the house, and which, formerly, was the only access into the town of Inverness from the west, by a more ancient wooden bridge than that which has just fallen. The stone bridge was formed of seven ribbed arches, in the second of which next the eastern side was the old prison of the town, the grated window of which occurred in the second buttress. It was entered by a trap-door from above, and was only given up in consequence of a prisoner confined in this horrible hole having been eaten up by rats!

The magistrates have now ascertained by a personal inspection (in which they were accompanied by several gentlemen of the town) that the houses damaged by the waters contained no dead bodies, contrary to rumours which were abroad, and that, in fact, there had been no loss of life whatever. This is to be attributed to the great coolness and propriety with which all classes of the inhabitants behaved themselves, and to the prompt aid which they rendered to one another. The injury to private property, however, has been immense. Many families have been rendered destitute, and many of the poorer classes cannot return with safety to their own homes for a long time to come. The fears entertained from the bursting of the Caledonian Canal have only for the present partially subsided; for, the utmost distrust prevails in the public mind of the permanent security of that great national work.

Our Correspondent has examined the breaches at Dochgarroch. They are two in number, and of a formidable aspect; and the weir or overflow above them, formed to let off the surplus water of the canal into the river, is now united with the east of the river as it issues from Loch Dochfour, and they form but one great stream. Indeed, for some hundred yards, on both sides of the Dochgarroch regulating lock, the canal and river, during the recent flood, ran at nearly the same level.

It is now clear that the tempest which produced all these disastrous effects was a thunder-storm from the south-west. It appears to have leaped from mountain top to mountain top, deluging some of the intervening districts, and appalling the inhabitants not only with the roar of waters, but also with the most vivid flashes of lightning and the loudest thunder, but leaving other glens almost unaffected. It commenced in the Breadalbanes country, in the highlands of Perthshire, and flooded the rivers Tay and Earn. Then it passed over the Grampians, towards Lochs Laggan and Spey, and was concentrated on the brows of Ben Nevis, all the straths and rivers running to either side of the country being greatly deluged, especially Badenoch and Strath Spey on the one hand, and the courses of the Spean and Lochy on the other. The Monialh mountains seem not to have exerted a great attraction on the thunder-clouds, and hence the district of Stratherrick, and the rivers Nairn and Findhorn escaped, the two latter rivers having been frequently higher this winter than they were during the flood. From Lochaber, the storm passed to the north-west, over Loch Lochy and the Glengarry country; and it appears to have fallen with great weight upon the district of Loch Hourn. The water sheer, or summit level of the country, there rises continuously from the eastern coast, to the height of about 700 feet, and to within four or five miles of the west sea; so that the waters falling on the whole breadth of the country pass off towards the east, and ultimately find their way into Loch Ness, and thence pass the town of Inverness, into the Moray Frith.

Loch Quoich came down in flood on Loch Garry, which through its rocky defiles sent its pent-up waters with immense velocity into Loch Oich, where the weirs and banks of the canal made two years ago piled up the floods to such a height, that they at last burst through all barriers, and swept away gates and bridges, and completely isolated the territory about Fort Augustus.

The public roads are in many places cut up, and communication impeded. From the high hills of Glengarry, the storm struck over towards Strath Glass, flooding the Tarrar and Beaulie rivers, which have done a deal of damage, and thence the peaks of Strathconon, in Ross-shire, took up the mighty thunder's roll which played between them, and Ben Nevis and the Fannich mountains, all the intervening rivers (the Meag, Conon, Blackwater, and Orrin) having been greatly swollen. Thence the clouds appear to have kept to the north-west, and probably, after striking on Cape Wrath, they turned eastwards, towards the Orkneys and Pentland Frith, for Caithnessshire seems to have been visited with heavy thunder and lightning.

A return of the storm in its circuit came upon Inverness on Sunday afternoon, with a cold wind from the north-east, and heavy showers of snow and rain; but





THE INUNDATION AT INVERNESS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

on Monday night again the wind veered round to its old quarter, the south-west, and has since blown pretty strongly, accompanied with soft rain.

We are happy to add, that, from Saturday, the 27th, to Wednesday, the 31st ult., the river continued slowly to fall, and it flowed on the latter day at nearly its usual winter level. The ruins of the Bridge were partially above the water. Divine service was on Sunday performed in the various churches in town. The clergymen of all denominations preached sermons appropriate to the occasion, and the sad calamity was reviewed and consecrated by pious feelings. Workmen were, on Wednesday, engaged in restoring the New Bridge to a safe state for the passage of vehicles; and ferry-boats plied from side to side below the site of the Old Bridge.

## SEIZURE OF PORTRAITS IN PARIS.

THE illustration beneath represents an extraordinary scene which took place in Paris a few days since—the seizure of the Portraits of the Count de Chambord (Henri V.) and his Countess,—in the atelier of M. Perignon, in Paris. The affair is narrated by the artist in a letter to *La Patrie*, dated Feb. 1, wherein he states that, on the previous Monday, about mid-day, his atelier was entered by the Commissioner of Police of the district in which his residence is situated, this officer being accompanied by four assistants and two *gardiens de Paris*; and they forthwith proceeded to take possession of a portrait of the Count de Cham-

bord (Henri V.) and of the Countess, as they stated, by authority of the Prefect of Police.

In vain the painter protested most vehemently against the charge of having made the portraits a public exhibition; he had merely allowed them to be seen by his friends, and persons who requested permission to view them; and he could not see the justice of the case, whilst other portraits of the same personages were allowed to be openly exhibited and sold. The painter's case is, certainly, a hard one. The exhibition, or rather "private view," of these portraits of Henri V. and his august lady, has, however, excited great interest in Paris, as an indication of Legitimist feeling, which the police have thought fit to check by this very rigorous means.



SEIZURE OF THE PORTRAITS OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD (HENRI V.) AND THE COUNTESS, IN THE ATELIER OF M. PERIGNON, AT PARIS.





THE WREATH OF FLOWERS.—FROM A PICTURE BY POLLACK, PAINTED AT ROME.

Ye sweet Italian maids!  
Twine roses 'mid the braids,  
Or the rich tresses, of your flowing hair;  
Silver and gold and gems  
Could form no diadems  
So beautiful as these upon your foreheads fair.

In your delicious land,  
Where Nature's joyous hand  
Scatters all bounty in profuse excess,  
Well do the fragrant flowers,  
Ye maidens of the bowers!  
Interpret and adorn your kindred loveliness.

And yet I know not why  
The monitory sigh  
Steals to my lips unbidden, when I see  
Such youthful maidens bring  
The blossoms of the spring  
To weave amid their locks in rich embroidery.

Most natural and meet,  
Most beautiful and sweet,  
The act and actors—both are redolent  
Of grace and young delight,  
And fancies pure and bright,  
And all the opening dreams of fond hearts innocent.

But still a sadness wakes,  
Amid the charm, and takes  
A form of sympathy for these so young;  
Who are too like the flower  
In all their natural dower—  
Tender as opening buds hidden the leaves among;—

Too like the flower in charm,  
To 'scape the flow'et's harm,  
Deep admiration lasting but a day;  
Ever in Fancy's view,  
The buds of fairest hue  
Are first to be desired, enjoy'd, and cast away.

Yet, sweet Italian maids!  
Twine roses in the braids,  
Or the loose tresses, of your flowing locks;  
Enjoy your sunny clime,  
And live your happy prime,  
Alien to fears like these and all Misfortune's shocks.

Fair as the roses, bloom  
In beauty and perfume—  
By the rude spoiler's hand unpluck'd, unknown.  
Buds of the human tree!  
S artless and so free,  
No rose's fate be yours, but all its charms alone.—C. M.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of this theatre is fixed for Saturday, March 10. Auber's opera, "La Muette de Portici," in five acts, will be performed on the first night, under the title of "Masaniello." This work, although it has enjoyed great popularity for many years on the Continent, has never before been represented in its integrity in this country. It will be powerfully cast at Covent-Garden; Mario appearing in the principal character of the fisherman-monarch, *Masaniello*. *Pietro* will be sustained by M. Massol, the original representative of that part at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris; and the dumb girl, *Fenella*, will be enacted by the celebrated pantomimist and dancer, Mlle. Pauline Leroux, who played it for many years at the Parisian Grand Opera.

The first *début* after the production of "Masaniello" will be that of Miss Catherine Hayes, our gifted countrywoman, who for the last four years, in Italy and Germany, has gained such fame as a *prima donna*. Miss Hayes was a pupil of Manuel Garcia, the master of Jenny Lind, and brother of Viardot and Malibran. Miss Hayes is engaged to replace Mme. Persiani in the *répertoire*. The prospectus for the season of the Royal Italian Opera will be issued next week. Mr. Costa is the musical director, composer, and conductor.

## LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

At the twelfth concert it is stated that upwards of 2500 persons were in Exeter Hall, every available space being tenanted. Vivier appeared for the last time, and performed Benedict's beautiful melody, "Scenes of my youth," from the opera of "The Gipsy's Warning," in the most exquisite style. Vivier excels in the intense expression of a flowing cantabile; his harmonies in two, three, or four parts, in the cadenza were really marvellous: a rapturous encore followed this perfect instrumental display. Miss Ellen Day played Thalberg's "Don

Juan" fantasia, and Mr. G. Collins a violoncello solo; and Willy's band executed the overtures to "Tancredi," "Fidelio," and "Rosamunda" spiritedly—the last-mentioned, by Signor Mari, is ably scored, and is effective.

The ballad singing included the veteran Braham in "The Old English Gentleman" and "Scots wha hae." Being encored in the former, he gave the "Bay of Biscay" at the general call, amidst tremendous cheering; indeed, it was demanded again, but the majority of the audience considerably intervened, to save the Nestor of Tenors the fatigue. Mr. Sims Reeves gave Moore's melody, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," with great feeling, and was encored. The duo "Gallop on gaily," between Braham and Reeves, went off with much animation. In a selection from Donizetti's "Linda," Miss Lucombe distinguished herself as a brilliant vocalist. Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Wells, Miss Durlacher, and Miss Nelson afforded gratifying specimens of their vocal abilities. Lavenau and Rockstro were the accompanists.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—We are pleased to learn that the subscriptions for the Ancient Concerts, of which there will be six this season, commencing on Monday, April 23, are progressing satisfactorily.—The performance at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, of Beethoven's Mass in C, and Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, on Friday night, will be noticed in our next Number.—Last Friday week the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman, performed Handel's "Samson." On Monday night, at the fourth meeting of the Choral Harmonists, Haydn's Mass, No. 3; a selection from Rossini's "Mozart;" odes by Romberg and J. R. Tutton; an overture by Kalliwoder, and one of Wilbye's Madrigals were performed.—On Thursday, a concert was given at the Beaumont Literary Institution, Mile-end, at which Misses Birch, Miran, Madame F. Lablache, Signor F. Lablache, and Reeves were the singers.—Mr. Barker has given a new ballad entertainment at the Hanover-square Rooms, entitled "Lays of the Foresters; or, Songs of Robin Hood."—The concert given at the College Hall, Worcester, by Mdlle. Lind, in

aid of the Infirmary, was brilliantly attended: Mdlle. Lind was enthusiastically received; she was aided by Charles Hallé the pianist, F. Lablache, Belletti, &c. Two performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" took place this week, namely—Tuesday, at Manchester; Thursday, at Birmingham; and one to-night at Liverpool, the singers being Mdlle. Lind, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockett and Machin, with Benedict as composer.—Next Monday will be a grand concert at Exeter Hall, at cheap prices, with Balfe as conductor.—On Tuesday Mr. Bennett begins his performances of Classical Piano-forte music; and on Wednesday will be the 13th Exeter Hall concert.

## CONTINENTAL MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The London amateurs have reason to be proud of the state of music in their country. In every respect, whether as regards principals, chorus singers, or instrumentalists, there are now no performances to be heard on the Continent to be compared with those which may be listened to during a London season. To begin with the Grand Opera in the Rue Lepelletier. Another new tenor was essayed in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and he signally failed, losing his voice before the opera was half over. But the misfortune of M. Espinasse I do not dwell upon; it may occur with the best regulated tenors in such a fatiguing part as that of *Raoul*, and as yet only Duprez and Mario have been able to stand the wear and tear. It was in the general execution that the decay of French opera was visible, or rather audible: such choral scrambling and orchestral braying have not afflicted mortal ears for many a day. Now, another tenor, M. Masset, formerly at the Opéra Comique, is to be tried in Verdi's "Jerusalem." The ex-Académie Royale is on the eve of destruction; unless Meyerbeer's "Prophète" should prove a great hit, there will be a change in the direction. Every exertion is



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—Earl PORTESMOUTH communicated her Majesty's most gracious reply to their Lordships' address, viz.:—"I thank you for the assurance of the loyalty of my people, and their steady attachment to the institutions of the country, and it will at all times be my desire to promote their happiness and prosperity."

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table bills for consolidating the criminal law, and for amending the law of bankruptcy.

The Bishop of LONDON laid on the table a bill for regulating proceedings against offending clergymen.

In reply to a question from Lord STANLEY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that it was the intention of the Government to originate several bills in their Lordships' House, so as to distribute the business more equally between the two Houses.

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, the Select Committee on Entailed Estates was re-appointed.

NORTH WALES RAILWAY.—On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, the chairman and secretary of the North Wales Railway Company were summoned to the bar to answer for their disobedience of repeated orders of the House commanding them to deliver in certain documents. On being questioned, they alleged, as excuse, that proceedings were pending in Chancery; and, after an examination and considerable discussion, the required papers were produced, and the parties were ordered to be in attendance at the bar on Monday next, to answer for their disobedience.—In the course of this discussion Lord CAMPBELL caused great laughter by apostrophising Lord Brougham, who had taken his seat on the episcopal bench, as the "right reverend prelate."—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND AND THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL brought under notice the letter written by Lord Clarendon to the Home Secretary, which appears in another part of the paper, charging it as a breach of privilege. The SPEAKER ruled that, as the document had been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, it could not be considered a breach of privilege. Lord J. RUSSELL assured the hon. member that the document was authentic, and that it had been laid before Parliament by command. Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL then moved the adjournment of the House, and made a speech impeaching the assertions contained in Lord Clarendon's letter. His motion fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

## THE CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. RUSSELL proposed certain sessional resolutions, with the view of accelerating the progress of public business in the House. The particular resolutions which may be characterised as substantially new are (as amended in discussion) to the following effect:—

"That when any bill is presented by a member, pursuant to an order of the House, or brought from the Lords, the question that it be 'read a first time,' or that it be 'printed,' shall be decided without debate or amendment."

"That when a bill has been partly considered in committee (except supply or ways and means), and the chairman has reported progress and asked leave to sit again, and the House has ordered its sittings on a particular day, the Speaker, when the order is read, shall leave the chair without putting the question."

"That at the close of the proceedings of a committee of the whole House on a bill, the chairman shall report the bill forthwith, and the amendments shall be received without debate."

"That the House will not insist upon its ancient undoubted privileges, in certain cases, with respect to any bill brought or returned from the Lords with amendments affecting any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or fee."

The resolution, to give orders of the day precedence of notices of motions after Tuesday, the 1st of May, was proposed to be withdrawn for the present.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON objected, and moved, as an amendment, that speeches should be limited to one hour in length, except in the cases of members making original motions, or of Ministers of the Crown replying.

This amendment having been made a substantive motion, Lord J. RUSSELL objected to it, although he hoped the speeches would, by general consent, be much limited.

Mr. RICARDO suggested that reporters should exercise a wise discretion, and give to the world only such speeches as were worth anything.

Mr. HUME was unwilling to trust to the discretion of reporters, because his own discretion was none of the best. He thought speeches should be limited to an hour.

Sir R. PEEL could not support the proposed limitation, though he confessed that a general understanding to curtail speeches should be come to. For himself, he was ready to pledge himself to speak at less length than heretofore.

After a few remarks from Mr. CORBEN for the motion, and from Mr. NEWDEGATE against it, the House divided:—

For limiting speeches to one hour .. .. .	62
Against it .. .. .	96
Majority against the limitation .. .. .	34

## THE ADDRESS.

Lord HARRY VANE brought up the report of the Address in reply to her Majesty's gracious speech, which, after a short conversation, was then agreed to.

## THE IRISH POOR-LAW.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Irish Poor-law. He considered last year, when Colonel Dunne made his motion, that inquiry was premature, because the law had not then been tried, and because there was not then sufficient information to lay before a committee. But the case was different now—the law had had a longer trial, and the information obtained was more complete. The Government had not submitted a legislative measure, because, if they had done so, they would be fairly chargeable with a breach of faith, and because it would have been unwise to submit an enactment on so complicated and difficult a question, without a previous inquiry. It was the earnest desire of the Government to lose no time on this question, and no exertion should be wanting on their parts to bring the inquiry to an end with the least possible delay.

Mr. FRENCH, Mr. FAGAN, and Major BLACKALL made some observations relative to the working of the law.

Mr. BRIGHT insisted that until lands should be freed from incumbrances, and capital be freely applied to cultivation, Ireland could never be made to support herself.

After a few words from Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD and Colonel DUNNE, Mr. SADLER called on the Government to state explicitly what alterations and modifications the Cabinet were agreed upon making in the Irish Poor-law.

Sir GEORGE GREY could not give an explicit declaration as to what alterations the Government would make in the law, because, if the Cabinet had made up their minds on the subject, they should have introduced a bill to Parliament instead of moving for a committee of inquiry. He could only say that they were aware there were great defects in the law, both as respects ratings and the divisions, but what modifications would be required he could not then say.

Mr. Herbert, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. Maunsel, Mr. Gratian, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. P. Scrope made some remarks.

The committee was then agreed to. The House adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW OF MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) BILLS.—Lord CAMPBELL, in laying the above bills on the table, said they were precisely similar to those of last session on the same subjects. The bills of last year were sent down to the lower House, but so late in the session that they had not time to pass them.—Lord BROUGHAM was very glad to see the re-introduction of these bills, and hoped there would be as little delay as possible in forwarding them through their stages.

NORTH WALES RAILWAY.—On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, the messengers who served Mr. Chadwick, the Chairman, and Mr. Mariner, the Secretary of the North Wales Railway, with the orders of the House for the production of certain accounts and their several appearances at the bar, were called in and examined as to the manner of such service. Captain HARNES, of the Railway Board, was also examined as to the receipt of a letter from Mr. Mariner, and the service of the orders.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that a report had been received from the clerk assistant relative to the transmission of bills between the two Houses of Parliament.—Lord MONTEAGLE had called the attention of the House last session to the delay and expense of the system of engrossing bills, and he hoped measures would be taken to put an end to it.—The LORD CHANCELLOR thought the best course would be to appoint a committee to consider the subject.—Agreed to.

## Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for South Staffordshire.

OATHS TAKEN BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on Monday, the 19th instant, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the oaths to be taken by members of the two Houses of Parliament.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION.—To questions put by Mr. HORSMAN, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill on the subject of the composition of the Ecclesiastical Commission, grounded partly on the bill formerly framed, and partly on the report of the Committee; the Government had likewise decided to propose a measure relative to the union of the episcopal and common funds. The noble Lord could not say if any measure would be introduced with respect to cathedral establishments.

VERNON GALLERY.—To a question from Mr. HUME, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that nothing had been done to provide a permanent building for the exhibition of the Vernon Collection of pictures.

## SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

Sir GEORGE GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue for six months the Act of last session for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, which will expire on the 1st of March. He said that however the Government were opposed in principle to all infringements of the Constitution, they felt that, consistently with the most jealous regard of constitutional liberty, there were occasions on which the spirit of the Constitution itself demanded a temporary suspension of the rights guaranteed to the subject, in order to preserve the whole. The present was one of those extraordinary occasions. He could not allege that insurrection was apparent, or imminent, or flagrant at this moment in Ireland; but the opinion of the Government, formed upon information received by the Lord-Lieutenant, was that a continuance of the extraordinary powers conferred to the Lord-Lieutenant, and which he had exercised with the most remarkable clemency, for a limited time was necessary. The right honourable baronet proceeded to quote from a letter of Mr. Magee, published in the *New York Herald*,

making to produce this long-promised opera, and it is considered certain that on the 6th of April, at the latest, it will be produced.

The new tenor at the Théâtre des Italiens has met with no decided success. Sangiovanni, or Bartolini, as he is named in turn, is just from the Milan Conservatory, and is a pupil of Felix Ronconi, brother of the great Giorgio, now the lessee of the Italian Opera here. Bartolini is quite a novice, with a nice voice, weak, but he sings well in tune. There is promise in him: he made his *début* in Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri." Alboni being the *Isabella*; Ronconi, *Taddeo*; and Morelli, *Mustapha*. Alboni sang charmingly, but acted tamely. She is to appear next Saturday in *Ninetta*, in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," transposed for her a tone lower; and Mdlle. Merie, the new contralto, will be the *Peppo*. Madame Castellani reappeared in the "Elisir d'Amore" as *Adina*, with Ronconi as *Dulcamara*—quite a different reading from that of Lablache, but scarcely less diverting.

Accounts from Madrid are eulogistic of the singing of Mdlle. de Roissy, late of the London Princess' Theatre, and of Signor Cuzzani, the tenor. We can only remark that the Spanish amateurs are easily pleased: when the Madrid critics praise the dancing of Fuoco and of M. Carey, they are better judges.

The Grand Opera in Brussels, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, has changed its directorship. Massol, now one of the finest baritones in Europe, who was the manager, has retired, and has for successor M. Quélus, of the Théâtre Galeries St. Hubert, who begins on the 1st of May, the artistes carrying on the theatre in the interval with a committee. The Brussels fashionables do not patronise the French Opera, which has really a very good orchestra, conducted by Hanssens, nephew of Charles Hanssens, now directing the band at the St. James' Theatre, in London, and an excellent chorus. The principals are very indifferent. I heard Verdi's "Jerusalem" there the other night, with a very animated actress and singer, Mdlle. Julian Van Gelder, who was formerly with the Brussels troupe in London, and M. Flavio as tenor. Mdlle. Julian has some superb upper notes, but there is no charm or poetry in her style.

On the anniversary of the birth of Mozart (Jan. 18th) I heard, at the Küniglische Schauspiel, Mozart's opera of "Die Hochzeit des Figaro" (Marriage of Figaro). The house was quite crowded. The opera was listened to with religious silence, and, truth to say, there was little to provoke the enthusiasm of the Berlin amateurs. The work was rigidly and conscientiously executed; every note of the composer's score was done.

Whilst at Berlin I had the good fortune to be present at Carlotta Grisi's benefit at the Royal Opera House, one of the most magnificent theatres in the world. She danced in "Emeralda" and in "Giselle," and was rapturously received. She leaves for London, to open the season at her Majesty's Theatre in March. Marie Taglioni is very popular in Berlin; she is much improved, and is acquiring the style of the Taglioni. The ballets are superbly mounted in Berlin; the *corps de ballet* and *figurantes* are admirably drilled, and the scenic accessories quite artistic.

## THE THEATRES.

## PRINCESS.

Flotow's delightful opera of "Leoline" was performed on Wednesday night, to introduce a new basso, Herr Mengis, in the character of *Frantz*. His organ appears more properly to the *tenore robusti*; and the music of *Frantz*, as sung by Weiss, was therefore too low for him; but he proved himself to be an *artiste* possessing considerable musical and dramatic qualifications, and was very well received. Charles Braham's singing of "My boyhood's home" was, as usual, much applauded; but he must be warned that his style has not at all improved since his *début*, and that he makes no progress as an actor. He must recollect that his fame cannot always rest on his father's name and a good voice. Miss Poole, who played *Leoline* for the first time, is a valuable acquisition in the cast.

## OLYMPIC.

On Monday evening the new classical drama by Mr. Oxenford, called "The Hemlock Draught," which was to have been brought out during the preceding week but for the serious illness of Mr. Leigh Murray, was produced, and with complete success; such as, indeed, it fully deserved. The piece is a translation of "La Cigüe," which some of our readers may remember to have seen at the French Plays some two or three seasons back; but the adaptation to our stage has been admirably effected. The dialogue is in polished blank verse, the original writing closely rendered, and, in some places, improved upon, and great general care shown altogether in its production. The plot is as simple as the most classical lover of the "unities" could desire. *Clinias*, a young Athenian (Mr. Leigh Murray), is regularly "used up;" in fact, he is the *Sir Charles Colstream* of Athens. Tired of a life of debauchery and of his two friends, *Cleon* (Mr. Kinnoch) and *Paris* (Mr. Norton), the *Sir Adonis Leech* and *Hon. Tom Saville* of the same locality, he determines upon finishing his life upon the evening of the commencement of the drama with a draught of hemlock. Just at this time a beautiful slave from Cyprus, *Hippolita* (Mrs. Stirling), is purchased for him, and he promises to leave his wealth to whichever of his two elderly associates shall succeed in winning her affections. They swear eternal friendship to each other, quarrel violently, and both attempt to gain the prize. She rejects them, and by her noble behaviour wins first the admiration and then the love of *Clinias*. He finds that there is still something worth living for. He abjures his dissolute life, casts off his parasitical friends, and marries the generous *an*, as it turns out, high-born girl, whose gentleness and sense succeed in making such an impression on him.

Mr. Leigh Murray played his character with nice perception; and it required delicate acting. He was ably seconded by Mrs. Sterling, who was seen to great advantage: her gentle bearing, and withal inborn pride of position, was admirably assumed.

After the drama, "Monsieur Jacques" was played, for the purpose of introducing Mr. B. Barnett in the principal character, formerly sustained with such great effect by his brother, Mr. Morris Barnett, who was also the clever adapter of the piece. The same deep interest and sympathy—the same tears and smiles—which the latter gentleman so ably called up, bore testimony to the truthfulness of his brother's impersonation. He was applauded throughout, and called for and loudly cheered at the conclusion.

In the "Illustrious Stranger," which followed, Mr. Compton, as *Bonelli*, in his nightcap and nightgown, was alone worth going to see. The house was quite full.

## MARYLEBONE.

A very funny farce called "Isn't it a duck?" was produced here last week, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. The principal characters—that of an old London pastrycook, *Marmaduke Macaroon*, (Mr. G. Cooke); a fisherman, *Simon Skate* (Mr. Herbert); and *Molly Muscle* (Miss Saunders), the attractive daughter of *Old Muscle* (Mr. J. W. Rye)—were capital sustained; and the situations, being of very comical absurdity, ensured the success of the piece, which is in two acts. It was preceded by Mrs. Mowatt's play of "Armand," in which some judicious excisions have been made, and which has evidently created the most favourable impression with the *habitués* of this, one of the most excellently managed theatres in London.

There is no truth in the report which appeared in several of our contemporaries last week, that Mrs. Nesbitt is about to become the lessee of the Strand Theatre.

Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Fitzgibbon are playing at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, with great success. The "Housekeeper" and "Box and Cox" have been performed; and in each of these Mr. Buckstone played the same character that he had the honour of representing before her Majesty and the Court at Windsor.

The pantomimes are dying out, one by one. Those at the Surrey, Olympic, and Marylebone are over, and Sadler's Wells concludes its run this week. They have mostly proved successful, and have benefited their respective treasuries.

The Bath and Bristol amateurs are to pay fifty pounds each night for the use of the theatre and such of the stock company as may be needed. This appears a large sum for any provincial house, first-class or otherwise.

THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION.—The eighth report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts was, on Wednesday, delivered from the office of the Parliamentary papers. It appears that three frescoes have been painted for the House of Lords, in addition to the first executed by William Dyce, R.A.; namely, "Religion," by John Colcott, R.A.; "Spirit of Chivalry," by Daniel Maclise, R.A.; and "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter from Edward III.," by Charles West Cope, R.A. The commissioners consider the works highly satisfactory as examples of fresco painting. Two subjects remain to be depicted, "Justice," and "Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., acknowledging the Authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne." The commissioners propose to commit the subject of "Justice" to D. Maclise, R.A., and the other to Charles West Cope, R.A. As considerable time will be required for the preparation of the cartoons, it may be found necessary to postpone the execution of the paintings till the next year. The commissioners are prepared to conclude an agreement with Mr. Dyce to decorate her Majesty's drawing-room, chiefly in fresco, according to which he undertakes to complete certain stipulated work within a period not exceeding six years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1848, and for which it is proposed he shall be remunerated at the rate of £800 a year. The expenditure now recommended will be £1600 for the two remaining frescoes in the House of Lords, and £800 a year to Mr. Dyce, for which expenditure the commissioners request the sanction of the Queen.

THE TRINITY HOUSE.—INITIATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Wednesday evening, the Master, Deputy, and Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity House assembled at the Trinity House, Tower-hill, to initiate Lord John Russell as an elder brother, in the room of the late Viscount Melbourne. The Duke of Wellington, the master, arrived at twenty minutes to 7 o'clock, and the different guests assembled soon afterwards in the court-room, when Lord John Russell went through the customary ceremonies, previous to his becoming one of the corporate body. As usual on all such occasions, a grand banquet was given under the presidency of the master, the Duke of Wellington, and the deputy, Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., in the vice-chair. There were, among the elder brethren, present the Earl of Minto, the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart., M.P., Captain A. Chapman, &c. Viscount Palmerston, the Earl Grey, and the Earl of Granville were prevented dining with the honourable assembly from prior engagements. The customary loyal toasts of "The Queen," "The Queen Dowager and the Royal Family," "Prince Albert (an elder brother)," "The Master (the Duke of Wellington)," "The Deputy (Sir J. Pelly)," "Lord John Russell (the newly-elected brother)," were given among the leading toasts, and at 11 o'clock the circle broke up.

for the purpose of proving that the late insurrection was not a mock one, as had been asserted, and that the organisation of clubs still existed, although suppressed. He likewise cited an advertisement that appeared in a Dublin paper, announcing that the clubbists would resume the publication of their reasonable writings after the 1st of March, anticipating the expiring of the existing act. The right hon. baronet concluded his speech by imploring Irishmen to look less to legislation for the cure of their social evils, and to look more to the tranquillity of their country, and to the development of the industry and resources of Ireland.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, "That a committee consisting of twenty-one members be formed by ballot, to examine such documents as may be laid before them, and to report to the House their opinion upon these documents, whether the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act be a measure necessary to the tranquillity of Ireland at the present time." The honourable member prefaced his amendment with a lengthy speech, the object of which was to establish that the ordinary law was sufficient, and that, had the Government put in force the ordinary law in proper time, no Habeas Corpus Suspension Act would have been necessary. He threatened the Financial Reformers that they would have no chance of retrenchment should this bill be carried.

Mr. MEAGHER seconded the amendment. Mr. F. O'CONNOR, in a rambling address, accused the Government of incapacity, insincerity, and systematic misrule of Ireland. He also charged all the evils of that country on the Irish landlords. The honourable member's incoherent speech, which promised to be interminable, was brought to a close by Lord J. RUSSELL, who pointed significantly to the clock. As Mr. O'CONNOR was the originator of a motion to limit the time of speaking to forty minutes, he could not resist this appeal, and he accordingly cut short his harangue.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE opposed the motion, and declared that when he saw the Whig party on the Treasury bench, to which they had been helped by agitation, he was not now so sanguine as he had been of the use or benefit of political agitation.

Mr. FAGAN and Mr. HENRY GRATTAN opposed the introduction of the bill, and threatened to resist it at every stage.

Mr. ANSTEE objected both to the bill and the amendment.

Mr. BOURKE supported the bill, which was opposed by Sir H. BARON, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. MUNTZ.

Lord J. RUSSELL drew from the admissions of honourable members that Ireland was reduced to tranquillity, and that the act had been administered with clemency, the strongest reasons for continuing for a short time an act which had produced such beneficial results. The noble Lord traced the formation of the clubs, and the open and undisguised treason committed by the insurrectionists, and described the threatening state of things in Ireland when the bill was passed last year; and then, having referred to the tranquillity now acknowledged, he implored the House to pause before they would consent to deprive the Lord-Lieutenant of the power of preventing similar movements, with similar designs, as those which excited so much alarm, and which caused such costly preparations, last year. The Government felt it to be their duty to arm the Lord-Lieutenant with powers to prevent the renewal of an agitation that would lead to a fresh attempt at insurrection. If the House wished for tranquillity in Ireland, and that time should be given for those remedial measures necessary for the alleviation of the effects of famine, and for the removal of her social evils, they would not refuse to assent to the introduction and passing of this bill.

Mr. G. THOMPSON opposed the bill.

Mr. SCULLY moved the adjournment of the debate, but did not press it to a division.

After a few words from Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the House divided:—

For bringing in the bill .. .. .	221
Against it .. .. .	18
Majority for the bill .. .. .	203

The bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. H. GRATTAN gave notice that he would move a call of the House on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. ANSTEE moved for leave to bring in a bill for the further repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties on Roman Catholics on account of their religious observances.—Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion.—Lord ARUNDEL and SUREY suggested the propriety of withdrawing the bill, which would be much opposed, would waste much time, and would be of very little use.—Sir G. GREY and Lord NUGENT also recommended its withdrawal, or at least its postponement.—Mr. ANSTEE refused to take the suggestion, and the House divided.—For bringing in the bill, 41; against it, 43: majority against the bill, 2. The bill was therefore rejected.

Mr. MOFFATT obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the recovery of debts from persons having privilege of Parliament, and to prevent insolvent persons from sitting in that house.

Several committees were nominated, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

## GOVERNMENT AID TO POOR-LAW UNIONS IN IRELAND.

The House having gone into committee on the subject of Irish distress, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to move a vote for the relief of that distress. Since 1847, all the relief afforded had been through the medium of the Poor-law. He was of opinion that this system should be continued; that, in administering the necessary relief, the agency of the Poor-law should not be departed from. But, to avert absolute starvation from many parts of Ireland, it was necessary to come forward, in aid of some of the unions, with funds from the public treasury. He then read various documents to show the extent to which relief had been administered during the past year under the operation of the Poor-law, and inferred, from circumstances which he recapitulated, that as much money would be required for the relief of distress this year as last. He could not then say how far it might be necessary for the public treasury to come in aid of some of the unions. They had £184,000 in hand, which might, in whole or in part, be thus applied: this sum consisted of £106,000 which had not been expended under Sir John Burgoyne's commission, and £78,000 in the shape of repayments: out of this sum, available in the balance of former grants, he proposed a vote of £50,000 from the Consolidated Fund. He would not say that this was all that would be necessary. But it would be inexpedient now to ask for any large sum, lest it might raise hopes which would not be realised. He wished to obtain the sanction of Parliament for this grant, leaving it to them to grant or withhold any other sum or sums which the Government might deem necessary. The sum now sought would enable the Government to afford assistance for a certain time; and if any further sums were necessary for this purpose, it would be his duty to ask for them. He concluded by proposing the vote.

Mr. P. SCROPE, admitting the necessity which existed of coming, to some extent, in aid of some of the unions, under existing circumstances, was of opinion that the moneys advanced should be expended, as far as was practicable, in the productive employment of the able-bodied poor. After animadverting at some length upon the mode in which the waste lands were dealt with, and contrasting the assistance rendered to the unions with the resources possessed by them, with a view to show that if their resources were properly turned to account, grants from the Consolidated Fund, for the relief of Irish distress, would not be required, he concluded by moving, in addition to the resolution, the following words:—"That no appropriation of moneys taken from general taxation be in future applied in aid of the poor-rate of Irish unions, except on condition, 1. That its repayment be secured by a lien on the rateable property of the union; 2. That it be expended, as far as it is practicable, in the productive employment of the able-bodied poor."

In the course of the debate which ensued, the vote was supported by Mr. French, Mr. Herbert, Mr. E. B. Roche, and Mr. Fagan; and opposed by Mr. Christopher, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. Hume, and M. A. Stafford.

Lord E. HOWARD addressed the House in a maiden speech, which was delivered with considerable confidence and address, and was throughout loudly cheered. He strongly supported the vote. Admitting the distress which prevailed in some parts of England, that was no reason why they should shut out all sympathy for Ireland, which was suffering from famine and disease, and whose people had remained quiet and resigned beyond what might have been expected, while their children were dying of hunger. If they drove that people to despair, they might be called upon to bear an expense in comparison with which the proposed grant would be as nothing.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE observed that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to relieve the distress consequent on the repeated failures of the potato crop; but if no advance were to be made except for productive labour, £500,000 at least would be required, instead of £50,000.

Sir G. GREY intimated that Government did not contemplate the possibility of a township rating; but if the report of the commission of last year, as to the area of rating, was approved by the Poor-law Commissioners, they had full power to carry it out; but, whatever the area of taxation, it could not have prevented the distress. He reminded the House that the circumstances under which this grant was asked for, to assist those unions wherein a sufficient sum could not be raised to keep the poor from starvation, were different from those under which the former appeal was made. Then the whole amount of rate collected was £300,000, whereas last year £1,600,000 had been raised.

Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the amendment—first, because he was jealous of the relation of debtor and creditor between England and Ireland, and would rather give double the amount as an absolute grant, than a smaller sum to be repaid by compulsory means, which might be dangerous to the nation; secondly, because he had no reliance, after the example of France, in a system of national workshops. He supported the vote on the faith of the statement made by Government that it was necessary to preserve from starvation a large portion of the Irish people. He regarded this vote not as the first, but as the last of a series, because he thought the time had come when Government must review the whole subject of local taxation in Ireland, and when a comprehensive measure should be brought forward.

Mr. DISRAELI suggested the adjournment of the debate, and that Government should give some assurance that if this vote were agreed to, they would without delay bring forward a comprehensive measure of local taxation.

Lord J. RUSSELL would give no pledge that this should be the last vote; neither could he say that he had any comprehensive measure of local taxation in course of preparation. With regard to the Poor-law, he would state his opinion in detail before the committee, and afterwards would bring forward some measure to amend that law, which, though inadequate to meet the distress in certain parts of Ireland, had generally fulfilled his expectations.

The debate was then, at six o'clock, adjourned to Friday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a Bill for the Abolition of the Punishment of Transportation in cases of simple larceny.

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a Bill to Facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Real Estates.—Adjourned.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.  
**NEW MEMBER.**—Mr. H. WILLYAMS took the oath and his seat for Truro.  
**THE ADDRESS.**—Mr. LASCELLES, the Comptroller of the Royal Household, appeared at the bar, and stated that her Majesty had been pleased to return the following most gracious answer to the Address—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address; and I rely with confidence on your co-operation with me in advancing the welfare and happiness of my people, whose interest it is my constant care to promote."

**RANK OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES IN THE COLONIES.**  
 Sir R. H. INGLIS said that, in the course of the last session of Parliament, he had given notice that early in the present session he should move for a copy of correspondence which had passed between the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Earl Grey, Secretary for the Colonies, respecting the rank of the Roman Catholic prelates in the colonies of Great Britain. The motion to which he had now to call the attention of the House was, that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that copies of any correspondence which might have passed between the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Earl Grey, the Secretary for the Colonies, on that subject, should be laid on the table of that House. He contended that, in consequence of a despatch of Lord Grey to the governors of colonies, undue precedence was given to Roman Catholic prelates there, particularly in the colony of New South Wales, where there was a Roman Catholic Archbishop, while the Protestant prelate was but a Bishop. He considered that Lord Grey, in adopting the suggestion of Lord Clarendon, to give the titles of "Your Grace" and "Your Lordship" to Roman Catholic prelates, had outstripped his functions, and did what he scarcely believed the Queen herself could do.

Lord J. Russell said there was no communication of the kind alluded to by the hon. gentleman to be found in the Colonial-office, and therefore, if the House agreed to the motion, the only answer that could be given from that office would be "no return." All that had occurred in the matter was that Lord Clarendon had written a private note to Lord Grey, stating that the Roman Catholics would feel much satisfaction if the same courtesy was exhibited in addressing their prelates in the colonies, as was the case in Ireland since the passing of the Bequests Act, and that Lord Grey had subsequently communicated that suggestion to the governors of colonies in a circular despatch, but there had been no infringement of the act which forbade a Roman Catholic prelate to assume the title of a see to which a Protestant prelate belonged.

The motion was agreed to.  
**IRISH POOR-LAW COMMITTEE.**—Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE moved that the Select Committee upon the Irish Poor-law do consist of twenty-one members, and that the following members be members of the said committee:—Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Sir John Young, Colonel Dunne, Mr. George A. Hamilton, Sir William Somerville, Mr. Scrope, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Clements, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. Cornwell Lewis, Mr. Monseil, Sir Denham Norreys, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Fagan, Mr. O'Flaherty, Major Blackall, and Mr. Stafford. Agreed to.—Adjourned.

## IRELAND.

## FURTHER SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

The following is the letter of Lord Clarendon to the Home Secretary, on which the proposition for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland has been founded:—

"Dublin Castle, Jan. 26.  
 Sir,—As the period is now approaching when the act 11 & 12 Vict., cap. 35, by which the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in this country, will expire, I feel it my duty to bring under the consideration of her Majesty's government the reasons which induce me to recommend the continuation of that law for a further limited period. It is with deep regret that on a former occasion I felt myself compelled to ask for the enactment of this measure, but circumstances have since fully confirmed my opinion of its urgent necessity, and I can have no doubt that the course then adopted by her Majesty's government, and the moral effect produced by the almost unanimous support which the bill received in Parliament, mainly contributed to the suppression of the rebellious movement which unhappily broke out in this country. While availing myself of the extraordinary power conferred to me by the act, it has been my earnest endeavour to limit its operation as far as possible, and to confine the deprivation of personal liberty to the cases of those individuals who were actually engaged in treasonable designs, or who, by encouraging the disaffected, endangered the peace and tranquillity of the country. No instance occurred of any arrest taking place except on sworn informations; no person was retained in custody longer than the public safety appeared to require; and although the number of individuals whom it was my painful duty to place in temporary confinement was considerable, having amounted in all at different times to about 120, yet, considering the extent to which treasonable organisation had been carried, not only in the metropolis, but in several counties of Ireland, the number can hardly be said to exceed what might have been anticipated. The security afforded by the enforcement of the law, and the conviction that its provisions would only be applied against those whose conduct had rendered their detention absolutely necessary, has been felt by the community at large; and the restoration of order, in place of that which for a time was a reign of terror, has been hailed with universal satisfaction. But on the part of those engaged in the late treasonable movement, no indication whatever of sorrow or repentance for their misdeeds has been observed. Their regret is confined to their failure, and their hopes are directed to a more successful issue on the first favourable opportunity; nor is there any reason to believe (and upon this point I have collected information from various persons on whose judgment and local knowledge I could rely) that the recent orderly conduct of the people in the districts where disturbances prevailed or were threatened proceeds from any improved feeling as regards either the law or the Executive Government. The total absence of support of the authorities in their endeavours to suppress insurrection, the renewed attempt at rebellion in the vicinity of the town where the leaders of the movement were being brought to justice, and the disregard of proclamations requiring the surrender of arms, are facts which indicate that, however the failure of past attempts at insurrection may have weakened the confidence of the disaffected, the feeling which gave rise to and encouraged that movement still remains unchanged, and would again become active upon any occasion that appeared to offer even a distant prospect of success. It is true that any future attempts at rebellion will be much discouraged by the failure of those which have passed, and the originators of any new agitation will have none of the prestige of success to aid, and much of the sense of past discomfiture to damp, their exertions; but still this country has been too long trained to a system of agitation to be at once weaned from such a course, and nothing but a continued enjoyment of that peace which the absence of all political excitement has now created, the improved habits it will generate, and the social advantages it will not fail to produce, can save Ireland from wasting her energies in the strife of rival factions, instead of exerting them by industry for the improvement of the country. It is to secure for Ireland this continued repose which is so vitally essential to her prosperity—to protect the country from the renewal of an agitation for objects that cannot be attained, and which for many years has disturbed its tranquillity, scarring away capital, destroying confidence, and rendering impossible the steady application of industry, that I desire strongly to impress on her Majesty's Government the importance of applying to Parliament for a renewal of those powers which the 11 & 12 Victoria, c. 35, placed at the disposal of the Executive Government in Ireland. I am well aware of the grave responsibility I incur by this recommendation, and it is with extreme repugnance that I venture to ask for the renewal of an act which infringes the constitutional rights of any portion of her Majesty's subjects; but I think I should fall in my duty if, from any personal feelings of my own, I hesitated to state the facts which I know to be correct, or to recommend the course which I conscientiously believe to be necessary; and if her Majesty's Government should see fit to propose, and Parliament to sanction, the renewal of this act, I trust that the manner in which it has hitherto been carried into effect will be an earnest that its future administration will be marked by leniency and justice.

"I am, sir, with great truth and regard, your obedient servant,  
 "The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., &c." "CLARENDON."

**MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.**—The Attorney-General on Tuesday sent up a fifth bill of indictment against Gavan Duffy! The fact of his having called for final judgment on the fourth bill, which he has now abandoned, against the prisoner, has caused in the legal world of the Irish metropolis some remarks not very favourable to Mr. Monahan's professional dexterity. In the course of the day, true bills were found against Mr. Duffy.

**PAID POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.**—The system of stipendiary guardianship is undergoing modification. In several unions (not less than sixteen, where there have recently been vice-guardians) the commissioners have decided that the Poor-law shall be administered by ordinary guardians.

**DISTRESS IN THE WEST.**—A Treasury minute of the 16th of January says:—The Poor-law Commissioners report, that, of the 131 unions into which Ireland is divided, 100 will not need extraneous assistance, 10 or 11 more may be rescued from embarrassment. There remain but 20 to be considered separately. A list is given of 21 unions, all along the west coast from Sligo to Bantry. Their expenditure during the year was £964,000, of which £237,000 was sent from England; nevertheless the debt of these unions increased in the year by £48,000. The minute states the available potato crop of 1848 as less than that of 1847. Each individual relieved during the severe three-quarters of the year cost £1. The £367,500 furnished by British charity to Ireland saved the lives of at least 200,000 people. The out-door relief, which in the week ending on the 6th of May, 1848, amounted to 8½ millions, sunk in the last week of September below 6 millions. In the last week of November it was 7½ millions. The number of inmates of workhouses was 130,000 in the beginning of June, 108,000 in the middle of September, and 163,000 at the end of November. From September, 1847, to September, 1848, there was spent on the poor of Ireland £1,556,000. Of this, £1,627,700 was raised in taxes.

**THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.**—A decision has at length been given in the Butler divorce case, by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. The decree was delivered by Judge King, the senior judge, and is in favour of Mrs. Butler. The document read by the judge is of great length, but the whole may be summed up in the following sentence:—The Court decrees that it will not give any final decision in relation to the divorce prayed by Pierce Butler against his wife, Frances Anne (Fanny Kemble) Butler, and that the matter shall and may be sent before a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, there to be tried and final issue given.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. A. H."—Your solution of the beautiful Indian Problem is the true one. The others are also correctly solved.  
 "Davis."—The solution of Enigma No. 403 is:—1. Kt to Q 7th. If the Black K move to his B's 5th, you play B to K R 4th; then to Kt 3d, K 5th, and Kt mates; but if he move to his Q 5th, then you play B to Q Kt 4th, B to Q 6th, B to K 5th, and mate with the Kt. The solution of No. 373 is:—1. R to Q 5th (ch). 2. R to Q 1st, and, play as Black can, the R mates next move. We shall be glad to know where diagrams of the description used by Davis are procurable.  
 "J. T. P."—We do not comprehend the question. The King may be in check by a Castle, but a Castle is never said to be in check of a King.  
 "L. F. C."—It is a misnomer, to call a mate so self-evident "a Problem."  
 "F. M. C."—Undoubtedly. At the time White resigned his game was quite irretrievable.  
 "Geso."—If we mistake not, you will find, on re-examination, that the solution is perfectly correct.  
 "B. A." and "P. S."—A Player may have two or more Queens on the board at once.  
 "G. T." Birkenhead.—The amateurs of Lancashire and the adjacent counties should flock to the standard of the Liverpool Chess Club on the occasion of the annual dinner, next Wednesday, the 14th. Every facility will be afforded visitors for enjoying the festivities, on their applying to the Hon. Sec., G. Spreckley, Esq., Liverpool.  
 "A. G. M. C."—It shall be examined: but why withhold the solution?  
 "Woodstockensis."—That on the amended diagram shall appear. The other will not do.  
 "J. L. P."—The last is ingenious, and, if original, shall have a niche.  
 "Glanford."—1. Under the circumstances mentioned Black has no power to prevent his adversary's Pawn being played two steps. 2. Pretty, but very easy.  
 "Maza." Paris.—We have examined the position with all the attention you could require, and have thought it best to express our opinion in a private communication.  
 "J. S. W." must be well aware that no respectable paper could for a moment entertain his proposition. We are always happy to give solutions when we can find room, but we cannot repeat them over and over again, to the exclusion of more important matters. In Problem No. 262 there is no omission. The conditions are simply that White is to move and win.  
 "G. T."—We cannot spare the space.  
 "H. J. C. A."—Received with thanks.  
 "X. X. X."—You can have two Queens on the board at once, as we have occasion to repeat nearly every week.  
 "G. S. J."—1. They shall be examined. But you should re-write and number them carefully, and never send more than two or three diagrams at a time. The former copies were destroyed. 2. Kenny's little book will be found of service to the young player.  
 "D. T. B."—You cannot do better than join the St. George's Club, in Cavendish-square.  
 "D. U. L."—See the notice to "Ludus Latrunculorum" in our Chess-notice of last week.  
 "C. H. E." Belgravia. Thanks; but they are too obvious.  
 Solutions by "Otho," "F. G. R.," "G. M.," "H. C. S.," "W. J.," "J. G.," "G. A. H.," "J. L. P.," "Omicon," "J. B.," "T. W.," "Bath Duo," "Eliza," "H. L. B.," "W. L.," "S. U.," are correct. Those by "L. F. C.," "Midships," "F. T.," "S. S.," "G. P.," "J. D.," "P. P.," are wrong.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 262.

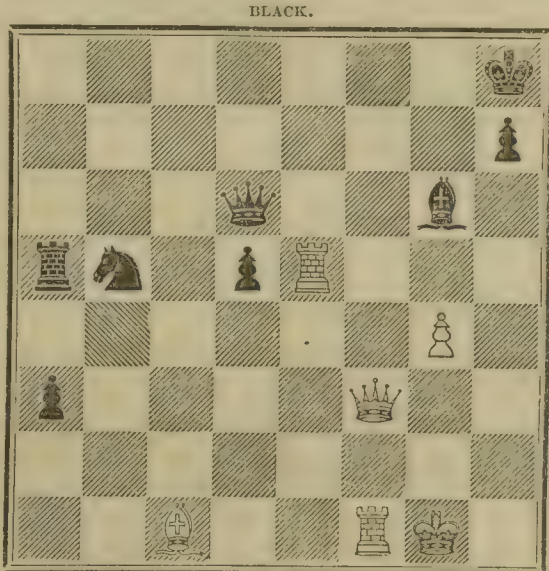
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 8th "Queens"	P to Q B 8th	3. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q 8th (best)
2. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Q B 7th (best)	4. Q to K B 3d (ch)	K to Q B 7th
		5. Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	winning the Q, &c.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 263.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes R	Q to K 6th or 8th (ch) (a)	3. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt, or K to Kt sq
2. R interposes (dis-covering ch)	Q takes Q (best)	4. R takes R—mate	
(a)	2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)—as before.	1. Q takes Q, or *	
* 2. K takes Q	1. Q takes K Kt P (ch) checks		
3. R takes or interposes (dis. ch), and mates next move.			

## PROBLEM NO. 264.

The friend who has favoured us with this masterly position has omitted to give the name of the Inventor.



White to play first, and give mate in six moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Well-contested specimen of the "Pawn and Move," from a match just played between the HONORARY SECRETARY of the London Chess Club and Mr. MEDLEY.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)  
 WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Hon. Sec.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Hon. Sec.)  
 1. P to K 4th P to K 3d 22. K to K R sq B to Q Kt 2d  
 2. P to Q 4th P to Kt 3d 23. Kt takes K P B to Q Kt 3d  
 3. Q Kt to B 3d P to Q B 3d 24. Kt to K Kt 5th K R to K B sq  
 4. K B to Q 3d P to Q 4th 25. Q to R 2d P to Q 5th  
 5. P to K 5th P to Q B 4th 26. Kt to Q R 4th P to Q 5th  
 6. Q B to K 3d P takes P 27. Kt takes B P takes Kt  
 7. B takes P 28. R takes R B takes R  
 8. K B to Q Kt 5th Q B to Q 2d 29. Kt to K B 3d R to Q sq  
 9. B takes Kt B takes B 30. R to Q sq Q to K 5th  
 10. Q to K Kt 4th Q to Q 2d 31. R to K sq Q to K B 4th  
 11. K Kt to K 2d K Kt to R 3d 32. P to Q B 3d P to Q 6th  
 12. Q to K Kt 5th Kt to K B 4th 33. Kt to Q 4th Q to K Kt 5th  
 13. Q to Q 2d B to K Kt 2d P to K R 4th  
 14. P to K B 4th Castles on K's side 34. P to K 6th P to K R 4th  
 15. Castles on K's side P to Q Kt 3d 35. K to K Kt sq B takes P  
 16. P to Q R 4th K R to B 2d 36. Q takes B P to Q 7th  
 17. P to Q R 5th P takes P 37. R to K B sq Q takes R (ch)  
 18. R takes P B to K B sq 38. R takes Q R takes Kt  
 19. K R to Q R sq Kt takes B 39. Q takes R Q takes P (ch)  
 20. Kt takes Kt B to Q Kt 5th 40. P takes R Q to Q 8th (ch)  
 21. R to Q R 6th B to Q B 4th 42. K to Kt 2d Q to Q 4th (ch)

And the game was presently given up as drawn.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 413.—By Sir G. S.  
 White: K at Q 3d, Q at Q 5th, R at K B 8th, B at K Kt 2d, Kt at Q 4th, P at Q R 5th.  
 Black: K at Q R 2d, Q at Q R sq, Rs at K R sq and Q 2d, Bs at K 2d and 3d, Kt at Q B 2d, P at Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 414.—By Mr. DEACON, of Bruges.  
 White: K at his R 6th, Q at her Kt 3d, R at K R 7th, Kt at K R 5th; Ps at K Kt 6th, Q B 3d and 7th.  
 Black: K at his B sq, Q at her R 2d, Rs at K R sq and Q R 5th, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K 6th and Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 415.—By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.  
 White: K at Q Kt sq, R at Q Kt 3d, B at K Kt 6th and Q 4th; Ps at Q B 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d.  
 Black: K at Q R 5th, R at Q sq, B at Q B 2d, Kt at K 8th, P at Q R 2d.  
 White to play, and mate in four moves.

## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

## CŒUR DE LION. BY THE LATE JOHN STERLING.

The lion-hearted was a Christian man,  
 And, therefore, loved the Saracens to throttle;  
 A boon companion, too, and partisan  
 Of all whose watchword was "Sirloin and Bottle!"  
 And chose as comrade of his dish and can  
 No two-legged book that worms and cobwebs mottle;  
 But firm he trod this earth so rich and real,  
 And only from its fields would reap the ideal.

Some men there are who shave their beards each morning,  
 Then split the hairs till evening one by one;  
 And some whose task is painting and adorning  
 Their own fine feelings, and have never done;  
 And some who only find a dreadful warning  
 In Nature's world of action, tears, and fun;  
 But Richard was a man of mirth and mettle,  
 Nor feared the flames required to boil his kettle.

Fraser's Magazine.

## LAST HOURS OF THE PORT CAMPBELL.

On the 6th of June, 1844, he was able to converse more freely; but his strength had become more reduced, and on being assisted to change his posture, he fell back in the bed insensible. Conversation was carried on in the room in whispers; and Campbell uttered a few sentences so unconnected, that his friends were doubtful whether he was conscious or not of what was going on in his presence, and had recourse to an artifice to learn. One of them spoke of the poem of "Hohenlinden," and, pretending to forget the author's name, said he had heard it was by a Mr. Robinson. Campbell saw the trick, was amused, and said playfully, but in a calm and distinct tone, "No; it was one Tom Campbell." The poet had—as far as a poet can—become for years indifferent to posthumous fame. In 1838, five years before this time, he had been speaking to some friends in Edinburgh on the subject. "When I think of the existence which shall commence when the stone is laid above my head, how can literary fame appear to me—to any one—but as nothing. I believe, when I am gone, justice will be done to me in this way—that I was a pure writer. It is an inexpressible comfort, at my time of life, to be able to look back and feel that I have not written one line against religion or virtue." Religious feeling was, as the closing scene approached, more distinctly expressed. Beattie was thinking of the lines in "The Last Man," when he heard with delight the dying man express his belief "in life and immortality brought to light by the Saviour. To his niece he said, 'Come, let us sing praises to Christ;' then, pointing to the bedside, he added, 'Sit here.' 'Shall I pray for you?' she said. 'Oh, yes,' he replied; 'let us pray for each other.' The Liturgy of the Church of England was read: he expressed himself 'soothed—comforted.' The next day, at a moment when he appeared to be sleeping heavily, his lips suddenly moved, and he said, 'We shall see \* \* to-morrow,' naming a long-departed friend. On the next day he expired without a struggle.—North British Review.

## THE NEW SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Should this instrument imitate the example of its brother on dry land, and give rise to such false reports as were current during the late revolutions, we anticipate a slight alteration in an old proverb, and on relating anything at all improbable shall expect to be directed to 'Tell it to the Sub-Marines.'—The Man in the Moon.

## MR. MANAGER DOLPHIN.

Now Mr. Dolphin's appearance in the remote little Chatteris theatre may be accounted for in this manner. In spite of all his exertions, and the perpetual blazes of triumph, coruscations of talent, victories of good old English comedy, which his play-bills advertised, his theatre (which, if you please, and to injure no present susceptibilities and vested interests, we shall call the Museum Theatre) by no means prospered, and the famous Impresario found himself on the verge of ruin. The great Hubbard had acted legitimate drama for twenty nights, and failed to remunerate anybody but himself: the celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Cawdor had come out in Mr. Rawhead's tragedy, and in their favourite round of pieces, and had not attracted the public. Herr Garbage's lions and tigers had drawn for a little time, until one of the animals had bitten a piece out of the Herr's shoulder; when the Lord Chamberlain interfered, and put a stop to this species of performance; and the grand Lyrical Drama, though brought out with unexampled splendour and success, with Monsieur Pompons as first tenor, and an enormous orchestra, had almost crushed poor Dolphin in its triumphant progress: so that, great as his genius and resources were, they seemed to be at an end. He was dragging on his season wretchedly, with half salaries, small operas, feeble old comedies, and his ballet company; and everybody was looking out for the day when he should appear in the Gazette.—The History of Pendennis.

## MR. JERICHO IN PARLIAMENT.

It was only too plain to Jericho's intimate friends that he was dying for his country. "Parliament is killing that dear man," was the frequent cry of Canditist. "He is wasting piecemeal," was the complaint of Mizzlemist. "All his flesh," cried Mrs. Jericho, the tears peeping from her eyes, "all his flesh goes into those filthy blue books." And this belief became a very popular superstition among the crowd of folks who visited the Man of Money. His blood and brain, aye the marrow of the senator, all was consumed to reappear in statistical details: yes, his very soul might be recognised by friendship, sympathetic and imaginative, sacrificed to printer's ink. And—as Colonel Bones would ask—"What cared the people of Toadsham for the devotion of their member?" Whilst Commissioner Thrush declared that to stick by his seat with the tenacity of Jericho, was not to sit leisurely and like a gentleman for a borough, but to be impaled in Parliament. To be sure, Mrs. Jericho was again and again promised by sanguine friends that "Mr. Jericho must some day have a coronet." But the wife, loath to be comforted, would again fall upon her husband's daily waste. "A coronet! Yes; a coronet is all very well; but if the dear fellow dwindles and dwindles in Parliament as he has done, why—poor creature—when the coronet comes, he'll have no head to put in it." An impressive case, of course; and only to be received as the morbid apprehension of conjugal affection.—A Man Made of Money.

## PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

The progress of scientific research in England and in Europe generally must not be judged of by the startling theories or amusing paradoxes which are occasionally put forward with the implied sanction of well-known names; as little might we judge of the general education of English girls by D'Israeli's clever satire. "It is all development," says the fair drawing-room savante, referring to a well-known modern book; "I was a fish, and I shall be a crow!" The answer seems to be, "J'aimais autant descendre d'un poisson que d'un singe."—Sharpe's London Magazine.

## CON. CREGAN IN RAGS.

With a crown to spend, I was not going to descend to some subterranean den among coalheavers, news-vendors, and umbrella hawkers; but how was I to gain access to a better-class ordinary—that was the difficulty: who would admit the street-runner in his rags, into even a brief intimacy with his silver forks and spoons; and it was precisely to an entertainment on such a scale as a good tavern could supply that I aspired. As I reasoned thus, I passed various ordinaries, stopping with a kind of instinct at each, to gaze at the luscious rounds of beef, so daintily tricked out with sprigs of parsley—the appetizing cold sirloins, so beautifully stratified with fat and lean—with hams that might tempt a Rabbi—not to speak of certain provocative little paragraphs, about "Oxtail and Gravy ready at all hours." "Queer world it is," said I; "and there are passing at every instant, by tens and twenties, men and women, and children, famishing and hungry, who see all these things separated from them by a pane of window glass; and yet they only gather their rags more closely together—clench their thin lips tighter, and move on. Not that alone; but here am I, with means to buy what I want, and yet I must not venture to cross that threshold, as though my rags should be an insult to their broad cloth." "Move on, youngster," quoth a policeman at this moment, and thus put an end to my soliloquy.—Con. Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas.

## THE WATCHMAN.—BY LORD MAIDSTONE.

In this world-wide Consternation, in the fall of States and Thrones—Midst the din of arms and tumult—woman's wail, and warrior's groans; While the 'stars are falling' round thee, and the 'sun and moon are blood!' And the 'sea and waves are roaring,' as they roar'd in Noah's flood! Strong in self-humiliation, sorrowful, but not scared, With thy loins for action girded, oh, my country! watch prepared!

Bentley's Miscellany.

## PENDENNIS IN LOVE.

His uncle wanted him to travel, to quit the country for a while, and his mother urged him too; for he was growing very ill, and suffered severely. But he refused, and said point-blank he would not go. He would not obey in this instance; and his mother was too fond, and his uncle too wise to force him. Whenever Miss Fotheringay acted, he rode over to the Chatteris Theatre and saw her. One night there were so few people in the house that the Manager returned the money. Pen came home and went to bed at eight o'clock, and he had a fever. If this continues, his mother will be going over and fetching the girl, the Major thought, in despair. As for Pen, he thought he should die. We are not going to describe his feelings, or give a dreary journal of his despair and passion. Have not other gentlemen been balked in love besides Mr. Pen? Yes, indeed; but few die of the malady.—Pendennis.

## SWALLOWING A WRIT.

Mr Sergeant Davy, who lies buried in Newington Church, Surrey, was a most eccentric character. He was originally a chemist at Exeter; when a sheriff's officer coming to serve on him a process from the Court of Common Pleas, he very civilly asked him to drink some liquor. While the man was drinking, Davy contrived to heat a poker, and then asking what the parchment process was made of, and being answered, of sheepskin; he told the officer it must eat as well as mutton, and recommended him to try it. The bailiff said it was his business to serve processes, and not to eat them; upon which Davy told him that if he would not eat that, he should swallow the poker! The man preferred the parchment; but the Court of Common Pleas, not then accustomed to Mr. Davy's jokes, sent for him to Westminster Hall, read him a serious lecture on contempt of their process, and locked him up in the Fleet Prison. From this circumstance, and some unfortunate men whom he met there, Davy acquired that taste for the law which the eating of a process had not given the bailiff; and when he was discharged from the Fleet, he applied to the study of the law in earnest, was called to the bar, made a sergeant, and was for a long time in considerable practice. He died in 1780.—London Anecdotes: Law and Lawyers.





SCENE THE LAST FROM SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF "KING JOHN," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

## SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

The continued success of the Shakspearean revivals at this theatre must be gratifying to every lover of the English drama. Among the recent instances of this very commendable taste is the revival of Shakspeare's "King John," a play altered as little as possible from the original text; this being the second time it has been produced in London since it was brought out by Mr. Macready at Drury-Lane.

Mr. Phelps's performance of *King John* is a masterly piece of acting, in all the phases of the character; and Mr. G. Bennett, as *Hubert*, is very impressive. The *Constance* of Miss Glynn has also great intensity and power.

The getting-up of the play is entitled to the highest praise for the good taste and high intelligence evinced in every department. We have engraved the most effective scene—the death of *King John*, according to the play, in the grounds of Swinstead Abbey: the *tableau* was remarkably picturesque. The scene is cleverly painted by Mr. Fenton; though it is, in part, the artist's composition, there being no available representation extant of the Abbey.

## THE SURREY THEATRE.

This now handsome theatre—one of the best in the metropolis in point of construction, both for sight and hearing—has come in for its full share of patronage during the holidays. A new drama, called the "Bivouac of the Hills," from which we have taken a scene for illustration, was brought out last week, and with perfect success; although some unsparing curtailment is still needed. There is nothing particularly novel in its plot or situations; but great pains has been taken with the *mise en scène*, and it is very well acted: Mr. Emery, as *Antoine Farouche*, an old soldier of the Napoleon army, having an opportunity of giving us one of those rough melodramatic sketches which he can render so very effective; and being well played up to by Mr. Lyon and Mr. H. Widdicombe. The former gentleman is an old favourite; and the latter promises to be a low comedian of no ordinary excellence. He has, evidently, great original humour. We were also glad to see Mrs. Tellet here, about whom we expressed an opinion when she appeared at the Olympic.



SCENE FROM "THE BIVOUAC OF THE HILLS," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

Our Artist has selected the scene in which the hero (Mr. Lyon) returns to the cottage of the heroine (Miss Vincent), and reproaches her with inconstancy.

There has also been produced here a "dramatic romance," in two acts, entitled "A Night in the Tower," a condensed adaptation of Alexander Dumas' drama, "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," the principal character of which was written ten or eleven years ago for Mademoiselle Mars; and was produced at the St. James's Theatre three or four seasons back, under Mr. Mitchell's direction, when Mademoiselle Plessy, we think, played *Gabrielle*. It was also performed, under the late Mr. Hammond's management, at Drury-Lane, and called "A Night in the Bastille." The piece has always been as remarkable for its interest as for its questionable *morale*, so it is needless to say much about it, beyond that the scene is transferred to England, and the *Rochefort* of the French piece is the *Rochester* of this translation, gallantly played by Mr. Shepherd, and beautifully dressed, as indeed are all the characters. Madame Ponisi is a most valuable melodramatic actress; and Miss Lebat sang an incidental song so well as narrowly to escape an encore.

JENNY LIND AT MANCHESTER.—Nothing could be more complete than the success of this lady on Tuesday evening at Manchester. The spacious Free-Trade Hall was crowded in every quarter, upwards of 3000 persons having been present. *Mlle. Lind* sang the music allotted to the "widow," one of the smallest parts in the oratorio. In the choruses, the Lancashire chorus-singers even exceeded themselves; and the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Machin, received and deserved much approbation. Several encores were demanded and granted; and, at the conclusion, "God save the Queen" was sung by the principals, Jenny Lind taking the lead. The piece was re-produced on Thursday night at Birmingham.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—A meeting of the directors was held on Wednesday at the Lyceum Theatre. From the report of the directors, it appeared that since the last annual statement the invested capital had been increased from £4053 19s. 8d. to about £5000. In 1846, four members, of the respective ages of 67, 63, 59, and 58 years, were granted annuities of £25 per annum, and the directors had since been enabled to increase that allowance to £30. The institution exists not alone for the benefit of those who had filled London engagements in one particular theatre, but for that of performers (including pantomimists, dancers, chorus-singers, and prompters) in every theatre over the country.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## AGED YEW-TREE IN DARLEY CHURCH-YARD.

Throwing its guardian shade upon the picturesque church of the village of Darley, about midway between Matlock and Chatsworth, and nearly in the centre of Derbyshire, stands this venerable Yew, stated to have existed six hundred years, and to be the finest and oldest in the county. It is thus noticed in Gisborne's "Reflections":—

Nor shall thy reverend Yew, the sire who holds  
His sceptre verdant through the changeful year,  
Unnoticed stand. He has beheld  
Thousands entomb'd within his shadow; heard,  
For ages past, the sobb'd, the far-fetch'd groans,  
Of parting anguish ere the grave was closed,  
And drank the mourner's tears!

An obliging correspondent, who has sketched this fine old tree, informs us that he measured round the trunk, which is 33 feet in circumference.



## AGED YEW-TREE IN DARLEY CHURCH-YARD, DERBYSHIRE.

"The tree is evidently decaying. A person residing close to the church-yard informed me that 30 or 40 years ago the branches extended to the church-yard wall, so that boys could get into the branches from the top of the wall, and completely cross the church-yard on to the roof of the church, on the opposite side, without descending to the ground. The church contains nothing remarkable, but is a very picturesque-looking object on the road from Derby to Buxton and Manchester. Persons travelling by coach do not now get a view of it, as formerly; the road which formerly passed close to the chancel window being now disused, and a new road made to the right, so that it can only be seen at about a quarter of a mile distance."

The age of the Darley Yew is, however, exceeded by that of several other specimens in England. The yew-trees at present existing at Fountain's Abbey, Yorkshire, are supposed to have attained their full growth when the Abbey was erected, in 1132. The Tytherby, Fortingal, Harlington, and Loch Lomond yews are remarkable for their size and age. Many of them, if we estimate them in the mode proposed by De Candolle, must exceed considerably a thousand years.

The origin of planting the yew in church-yards is not at all clearly made out. Their dark foliage and supposed deadly shade may have pointed them out as the fit emblems of silence and death.

Mr. Bowman (*Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, vol. 1) observes, that "it seems most natural and most simple to believe, that being indisputably indigenous, and being, from its perennial verdure, its longevity, and the durability of its wood, at once an emblem and a specimen of immortality, its branches would be employed by our Pagan ancestors, on their first arrival here, as the best substitute for the cypress, to deck the graves of the dead, and for other sacred purposes."

HOME CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Wightman, the Judges appointed for this circuit, have fixed the following days for disposing of the business of the ensuing Home Circuit:—At Hertford, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, criminal business in both courts at twelve o'clock. The civil business to commence on Thursday, March 1, at nine.—At Chelmsford, Monday, March 5, criminal business at one o'clock, and civil business on Tuesday morning, at nine.—At Maidstone, Sat., March 10, opening of the commission, and business in both courts on Monday, the 12th, at ten.—At Lewes, on Monday, March 19, criminal business commencing at one, and civil business the following morning, at nine.—At Kingston, on Saturday, March 24, the commission will be opened, and the criminal business will commence on Monday, the 26th, at ten, and civil business at one o'clock.





ST. LUKE DRAWING THE VIRGIN AND CHILD.—FROM A PICTURE BY JOHN VAN EYCK.

PAINTING BY VAN EYCK.

His fine picture has recently been imported into this country by Mr. Artaria, and must be considered as a very valuable and interesting accession to our art-treasures. It is a first-class work of John Van Eyck, who, though he did not discover the art of painting in oil (as was long believed), greatly improved the art, and brought it into general use. This was effected by his discovering the means of giving consistence to colours without drying them in the sun, and of adding to them clearness and brilliancy by a water-proof varnish. The picture before us is a brilliant specimen of this excellence, and powerfully exhibits the master's great skill as a colourist, together with his great variety of expressive design.

We find the following high character of this Picture in a late Number of the *Athenæum*:—  
"St. Luke (in whom is to be recognised the portrait of the donatore)

is represented in the act of drawing in *grisaille* the Virgin and Child. The holy personages are under a canopy of rich cloth of gold, the Virgin seated on a carved Gothic throne. The interior in which the action takes place is divided from a middle distance by a Gothic doorway or opening; over which, and at whose sides, glass stained with armorial bearings and other devices make allusion, probably, to the donor or individual through whose instrumentality the picture was called into existence. On a terrace in the mid-distance, a man and woman, habited in the quaint costume of the time, are engaged in conversation, looking out on a river stirred by the breeze, and flanked by buildings, and on a street in which are gossips at shop-doors and loungers in the street. A landscape distance bounds the horizon. In all the details of these several parts, the truth and beauty of execution are not more remarkable than is the astonishing state of preservation after the lapse of four centuries. It is the habit of talk of the Venetian *secrets*: admiration would be more fittingly bestowed on combinations of which they were masters alike in their arrangement of local colours and in the excessive delicacy and subtlety

of their tints. But if *mystery* is to be assigned to the chromatic means of any school, it is to that of Van Eyck and his followers that such an attribution should most properly be made. Luminousness is commonly associated with the proper management of impasto—transparency with systematic conduct of the ground, left more or less as the basis of the shadows. The one and the other are alike attained in this picture, by means which all the advantages of modern discoveries in chemistry, and all the refinements of modern practice do not realize. It will be, of course, understood that these remarks are intended to be restricted to the technology of materials. In an archaic sense this work is of high importance to the painter; but such forms as these of the Virgin and the infant Christ assert not with the ideal of those who can appreciate what is beautiful and refined in Nature, or what is abstract and grand in Art. In the manifestation of completeness of means, and as dealing with great variety of incidents and details, this will challenge comparison with the picture by the same master which our National Gallery already possesses, and in many senses Mr. Artaria's picture will be thought preferable."

HIGHTON'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Edward Highton, C.E., read before a crowded meeting of the Society of Arts the second part of his paper on Improvements in Electric Telegraphs. The paper was one of peculiar interest, as it not only gave descriptions of the latest improvements in the instruments themselves, but it contained also an account of various actions of lightning and the aurora borealis on Electrical Telegraphs generally. The paper was illustrated by a number of beautiful experiments.

In the lower model room were to be seen a number of Telegraph Instruments, the inventions of Messrs. H. and E. Highton. One large table was filled with Printing Telegraphs, some of which were in operation at the time; and another table contained no less than seven different kinds of Telegraphs, where messages are sent either by the letters themselves being presented to the eye of the distant observer, or a hand or dial made to revolve and to point to the letters desired; in other instruments the messages are read off by the movement of pointers or screens.

In order to make our readers acquainted with some of the Telegraphs invented by Messrs. Highton, and exhibited to the meeting, we proceed to give a brief description of one or two of the instruments.

There are at least a dozen new and improved methods of carrying on telegraphic communication by means of electricity. In some plans the messages are read off by conventional signals, as in the plans of Messrs. Wheatstone and Cooke; in others the printed letters are presented to the eye; and in others the messages are printed either in symbolical characters or in the letters of the English alphabet.

One of the great improvements of Messrs. Highton consists in the substitution of a magnet in the shape of a horseshoe for the magnetic needle used by Professor Wheatstone. By this means, the necessity of the wire of the coil passing over the dead part of the magnet is avoided, and the coil of the instrument is reduced from 6½ inches to 1½ inch in length, and one-seventh only of the electric-power is required to work the Telegraph.

The letters on the dial are so arranged, that those which occur most frequently in the English language require the least manipulation, so that thirty per cent. in time is consequently saved in sending a message.

Figure 1 shows one of the instruments on this principle, and is adapted to one pointer. The letters are designated by the number of motions of the pointer towards the figures 1 and 3, before a slight pause; thus 1, 1, stands for A. (See small Diagram, A B C D.)

Another very simple form of Telegraph is shown by Fig. 2. In this instrument the hand or pointer is made to progress round the dial

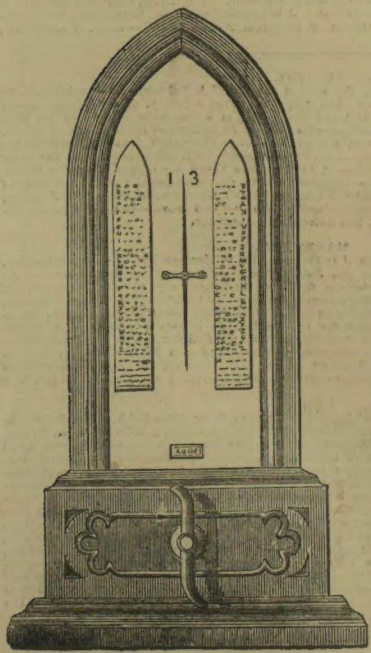


FIG. 1.

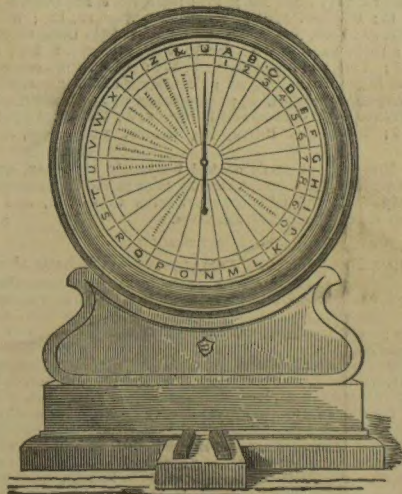


FIG. 2.

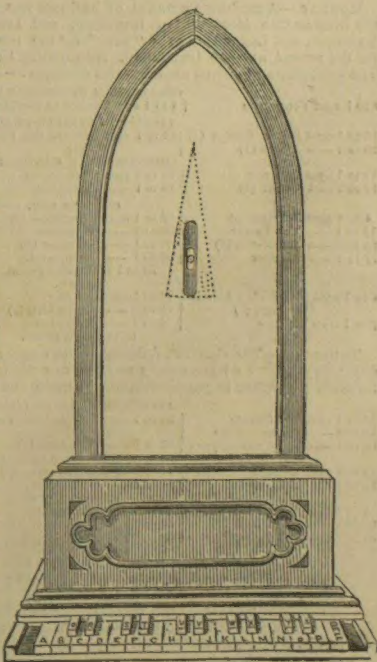


FIG. 3.







**DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE?** If so, use **BRANDE'S ENAMEL**, for filling decayed teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price **ONE SHILLING**. Enough to cover a row of teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects which are **PERMANENT**.

Mr. Thomas Featherstone, Secretary to the Sheffield Temperance Society, says:—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this." Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authentic testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Free, by return of post, by J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salis-



### CHRIST CHURCH, BATTERSEA, SURREY.

THE want of church accommodation being much felt in this populous suburban parish, the then Hon. and Rev. Vicar (now the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man), in the year 1846, commenced obtaining subscriptions for the purpose of building a new church; and a committee of gentlemen was formed, to whom, and to their Honorary Secretary, William Lawrence, Esq., much credit is due in seconding the Vicar's exertions.

In September of the same year plans for a new church were requested by the committee from six architects, four of whom sent in designs; when, after careful investigation, those received from Mr. Charles Lee, of No. 20, Golden-square, London (who had associated with him therein Mr. Thomas T. Bury), were chosen and adopted; and the first stone of the building was laid, May 27th, 1847, by the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, in the presence of more than 2000 of the inhabitants.

This new church is in appearance highly picturesque and characteristic; it is in the English decorated, or middle-pointed style of architecture, faced with Kentish rag-stone; the dressings and finishings are of Bath stone; and the spire is wholly built of Kentish rag and Bath stone.

In plan this edifice is cruciform, with nave, aisles, and chancel; also a chapel on the north side of the chancel for the children, and an entrance porch attached to the south nave aisle. There are galleries only in the transepts; the whole of the remaining space is, therefore, left uninterrupted; and the organ being placed on the north side, in the tower, the beautifully enriched west window is seen without any obstruction from the interior of the building.

This church is built to accommodate 900 persons, at a cost of £5556 (the builders' estimate), which sum has been entirely raised by the voluntary sub-

scriptions of the inhabitants, some of whom have given most liberally; thus presenting a good example to other and more wealthy parishes in want of church accommodation.

The ground for the church, and for an attached burial-ground, was given by the Vicar and Patron of the living, the Right Honourable the Earl Spencer, who is also the Lord of the Manor. The builders are Messrs. Winsland and Holland, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury. The church is completed externally.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—A Grace has passed the Senate to appoint Sir J. F. W. Herschel an examiner for the Adams Prize, to be awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1850. The Regius Professor of Laws will commence his lectures for the Lent Term on Friday, the 23rd instant. The subject of the lecture will be the "Law of Kings." They will be delivered in the Law School, and the hour of attendance will be 11 A.M.

**SMITH'S PRIZE MEN.**—The Smith's Prize Men are, 1. F. C. Phear, Second Wrangler, Caius College. 2. M. B. Pell, Senior Wrangler, St. John's College.

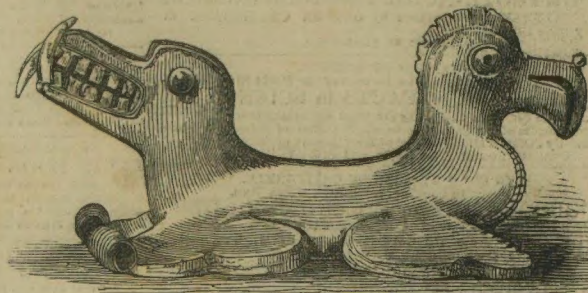
The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that at the congregation on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, a Grace will be offered to the Senate to appoint a Syndicate to revise the Statutes of the University, and to present them to the Senate in their revised form before the division of Michaelmas Term, 1849.

The Professor of Mineralogy will commence his lectures on Thursday, February 15. These lectures will be given gratis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays,

### CURIOUS GOLD MEMORIAL.

This curious ornament, of pure virgin gold, was found in the grave of a Chief, in the province of Antioquia, in New Grenada, South America. It will be seen to bear two heads, one somewhat resembling that of a hippopotamus, and the other that of a bird, approaching the peculiar conformation of the toucan, as regards the bill. The base of the ornament is of foot-like form; one end having a rude resemblance of claws. The base measures about four inches by three; and the height of the whole is about three inches.

There is room for speculation as to the design of this exhumed treasure; more especially as the hippopotamus, which one of the forms resembles, is an African animal. The Toucans, on the other hand, are restricted, in their geographical range, to tropical America.



GOLD MEMORIAL FOUND IN A CHIEF'S GRAVE, IN NEW GRENADA.

With the above was found the figure, apparently, of a warrior, affixed to a circular plate, both of gold.

### GEORGE NEAL.

THE chequered muster-roll of eccentric character has received many accessions from the twin services, the Army and Navy; but few of them possess greater abundance of incident than the protracted career of the "worthy" who is figured at full-length in the present column. He shuffled out of the world last summer, at Coventry, and was there buried with military honours, a few of the 11th Hussars and the 87th Regiment furnishing the firing party. Although interred with such "pomp and circumstance," the old fellow, George Neal, had nearly slipped into oblivion, perhaps, put out by the Revolution of June. A kind hand has, however, saved his memory from this doom. His life is, indeed, a "mingled yarn;" for he had served in both hemispheres, and in both services, Navy and Army, under some of the most distinguished commanders of his day; had his leg broken by a round shot, and his skull fractured, besides receiving a number of other wounds; and he had received, moreover, corporal punishment to the amount of 3000 or 4000 lashes.

Few have passed through a more varied career. Born of very poor parents at Coventry, a part of Neal's youth was passed in the workhouse: he was successively apprentice to a japanner, in Birmingham; butcher's boy, at Coventry; and postboy at the King's Head Inn, in that town. He went to sea at the age of 18. He was present on board the *Formidable*, flag-ship of Admiral Rodney, in the memorable action with the French fleet under Count de Grasse, in April, 1782; and on that occasion his leg was broken. He was discharged the following year. A few years after, he enlisted into an independent company, commanded by Captain Roden, from which he was transferred to the 77th Regiment, and went to India, where he served in it under Generals Harris and Nicolls, and Colonel Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington. He was at the storming of Bangalore, in 1791; and at the taking of Colombo, in 1795. At the storming of Seringapatam, in 1797, he was one of the forlorn hope under Sergeant Graham, who was killed after he had planted the English colours on the rampart. George Neal received several wounds on this occasion. He was discharged with a pension in 1809.

Neal had been for some years one of the eccentrics of the ancient city of Coventry. The old man's death was accelerated by an attempt he made to walk from Birmingham to Coventry. He had been to the former place to make enquiries as to his son, whom he had lost sight of for some years. After walking seven miles, he became quite exhausted, and was brought back to Coventry, where he died not many days afterwards. The sketch whence the accompanying Engraving has been copied, was taken last March. There is some doubt as to his precise age; the records of his services show him to have been near 90 years of age, though common report stated him at 93.



THE LATE GEORGE NEAL, OF COVENTRY.



BATTERSEA NEW CHURCH.

and Saturdays, from two to three o'clock, in the Mineralogical Museum, under the west end of the new library.

**CHRIST'S COLLEGE.**—It is reported that the newly-appointed and respected master of this college, the Rev. J. Shaw, B.D., is about to resign that office.

**OXFORD.**—The Regius Professor of Hebrew proposes to lecture on the Prophet Isaiah, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in the present term, at two o'clock. The first lecture was on Wednesday, the 7th instant. Three elementary Hebrew classes will also be formed.

**DR. LEE'S READER IN ANATOMY** commenced his second course of lectures on Monday last, in the Anatomy School, Christ Church.

The Praelector of Logic resumed his lectures with the class of last term on Tuesday last.

The Professor of Chemistry continues his lectures at the new building contiguous to the Botanic Garden.

The meetings of the Ashmolean Society for the present term will be held on the following days:—Monday, Feb. 12; Monday, Feb. 26; Monday, March 12.

**DURHAM.**—The Keeper Scholarship, which is attached to the Grammar School at Houghton-le-Spring, and is tenable at either of the universities, has been assigned to J. H. Popplewell, of University College.

**BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.**—It has been enacted by her Majesty in Council, "that, until a permanent house of residence shall be provided for the See of Manchester, a fit temporary residence within the said diocese shall be provided for the Bishop, at a rate not exceeding £400 by the year; and that the Bishop of Manchester for the time being shall be Visitor of the Cathedral Church and Chapter of Manchester."

**BISHOPRIC OF VICTORIA, HONG-KONG.**—The Rev. John Smith, M.A.,

of Magdalen College, Oxford, late a missionary in China, has been nominated by the Queen to the Bishopric of Victoria, Hong-Kong, and will be consecrated in a few weeks. The endowment of the Bishopric has been provided for entirely by private subscription. The total sum at present available towards the erection of the see may be stated at £18,000, £6000 of which were collected in consequence of the Bishop of London's letter; £2000 contributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £10,000 by "A Brother and Sister," who have also offered £2000 towards the erection of a Missionary College at Hong-Kong in connexion with the Church.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

#### COURT OF CHANCERY.

#### THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—INJUNCTION AFFIRMED, WITH COSTS.

**PRINCE ALBERT V. STRANGE.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. STRANGE.**—The interest with which the public looked forward for the determination of this case was manifested by the crowded state of the court, and also by the full attendance of counsel on Thursday, when judgment was given. Immediately that the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat, his Lordship proceeded to read his judgment. The defendant, it will be remembered, sought for the dissolution of an injunction granted to the plaintiff by the Vice-Chancery Court, restraining him from printing or publishing, either by himself or his agents, a catalogue descriptive of a gallery of etchings made by Prince Albert and her Majesty the Queen. His Lordship took an elaborate review of the whole matter, and concluded by dismissing the application to have the injunction dissolved, with full costs.

**CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.**—The Speaker of the House of Commons has appointed the following members to constitute the General Committee of Elections for the present session:—Mr. Fox Maule, Sir George Clerk, Mr. John Wilson Patten, Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Mr. T. Thorneley, and Sir John Buller Yarde Buller.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The Lords of the Treasury have caused Mr. Parker, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to transmit to the Commissioners of the Customs a copy of an Order in Council, directing a duty of 2s. per gallon to be charged upon spirits imported into the Cape of Good Hope, and to permit the delivery, duty free, of one gallon of spirits for every ten gallons of Cape wine exported, or deposited in the warehouse for exportation.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 193, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.